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Bhadra 15, 1882 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21—31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

2 nP. (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, September 6, 1960/Bhadra 15, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में नेताओं की मूर्तियां स्थापित करना

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*१०८७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरदार पटेल, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस और स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द की मूर्तियां स्थापित करने के लिये स्थान चुन लिये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली मे अन्य स्थानों पर जहां से विदेशियों की मूर्तियां हटाई जायेंगी, पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय और लाला लाजपत राय की मूर्तियां स्थापित करने का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) क्या महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई की मूर्ति भी दिल्ली में किसी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान पर स्थापित की जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) और (ग). सलाहकार समिति ने नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, स्वामी श्रद्धा नन्द, लाला लाजपतराय तथा महारानी लक्ष्मी बाई की मूर्तियों को सुझावदाताओं (Sponsors) द्वारा सुझाए गए स्थानों पर स्थापित करने की दृष्टि से विचार किया था। परन्तु समिति का अभिमत है कि या तो सुझाए गए स्थान उपयुक्त नहीं थे, या आवश्यक धनराशि प्रत्यर्पित नहीं की गई थी।

सरदार पटेल की मूर्ति की स्थापना से सम्बन्धित विस्तरण सुझावदाताओं के साथ परामर्श द्वारा तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) जिन स्थानों से विदेशियों की मूर्तियां हटाई जायेंगी, उन स्थानों पर मूर्तियां स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Shri Achar: The English version may also be read.

Shri G. B. Pant: (a) and (c). Proposals for the installation of statues of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, Swami Shradha Nand, Lala Lajpat Rai and Maharani Laxmi Bai were considered by the Advisory Committee on the installation of statues with reference to the sites suggested by the sponsors. It was, however, found by the Committee that either the sites suggested were not suitable or they were not supported by the offer of necessary finance.

As regards the installation of statue of Sardar Patel, details are being worked out in consultation with the sponsors.

(b) No proposal for installing statues at the places from which statues of foreigners are to be removed is under consideration of Government at present.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि सरकार इस समिति को यह सुझाव दे कि जैसे भी हो नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की प्रतिमा लाल किले के सामने और स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द की प्रस्तर प्रतिमा दिल्ली के टाउन हाल के सामने, जहां पहले घण्टाघर था, ही स्थापित की जाये, क्योंकि इन दोनों का उन स्थानों पर हुई ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं से सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : मैं इस सम्बन्ध में पहले भी उत्तर दे चुका हूं और शायद माननीय सदस्य के ही प्रश्नों का उत्तर दिया हो कि यह प्रश्न एडवाइजरी कमेटी वर्क्स एण्ड हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित है । उन्होंने इन बातों की अच्छी तरह से जांच की और देखा कि इन जगहों पर ये मूर्तियां, या कोई मूर्तियां, स्थापित नहीं हो सकतीं । इसके अलावा जहां तक मुझे इत्तिला है, इसके बारे में जो कुछ खर्चा होगा, वह दिया जायगा, इस सम्बन्ध में किसी ने उनको इत्मिनान भी नहीं दिलाया है ।

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: In view of Tagore and Motilal Centenary next May, is there any proposal to instal their statues in Delhi?

Shri G. B. Pant: There is, I understand, a proposal for installing the statue of Pandit Motilal Nehru in the neighbourhood of Parliament House.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: Would the statue of Tagore also be installed.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am not aware of that. I am told that that question is under consideration.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि विदेशी शासकों की मूर्तियों को हटाने के बाद उन स्थानों पर किन की मूर्तियां स्थापित की जायें, यह प्रश्न अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन को हटाने के बाद वे स्थान खाली रखे जायें या उनकी पूर्ति अवश्य की जायगी ।

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : जहां कोई दूसरी चीज रखी जायगी, वह जगह तो खाली नहीं रहेगी और जहां कोई चीज नहीं रखी जायगी, वहां कोई मूर्ति नहीं होगी ।

Shri Ranga: Are there no proposals for installing the statues of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel?

Shri Tyagi: No.

Shri Ranga: Is it not possible for the Home Ministry itself to take the initiative in this direction and do something?

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as the Home Ministry is concerned, the matter has not been placed before it and no particular consideration has been given to it.

Shri Ranga: Is it not possible?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know why the Home Ministry is not considering the matter *suo motu*.

Shri G. B. Pant: Because it does not come within the usual scope, functions and duties of the Home Ministry.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the reply given just now by the hon. Home Minister, may I know whether Government will try to find out alternative sites for the installation of these statues?

Shri G. B. Pant: If suggestions are made in a proper form and the conditions which have been prescribed for this purpose are satisfied, that is, an offer of the finances that will be involved in the matter, I think, the Advisory Committee will give thought to the question.

Shri Tyagi: Just to avoid misunderstanding being created in the country, may I ask a question? The hon. Home Minister just now announced that the statue of Pandit Motilal Nehru is being considered to be installed here in the vicinity of Parliament House. I wonder if the payment for that has been made by any particular party. Or, is that also a Government decision?

An Hon. Member: Why not for Subhas Bose?

Shri Tyagi: When Mahatma Gandhi's and Sardar Patel's statues could not be decided upon for want of money or something I wonder how this one statue has been decided upon.

Shri G. B. Pant: The statue of Pandit Motilal Nehru is to be installed at the cost of or out of the contribution made by the Motilal Nehru Centenary Committee which is collecting funds and is also taking other steps for the celebration of the Centenary. The Government is not spending anything over it.

Shri Tyagi: If the other memorial committees decide to make a contribution for the other statues perhaps they might also be installed, including Mahatma Gandhi's.

Shri G. B. Pant: About Mahatma Gandhi's statue I do not know if some place has not already been selected. But this matter is not directly under my Ministry. We have to get the approval of the WHS Ministry which is concerned with this. But I will make enquiries about this. About Sardar Patel's statue, the cost of the statue is to be paid by some persons who have sponsored it.

Shri Tyagi: Is that statue coming up?

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes.

Shri Tyagi: Let that be clear. That is what I wanted to know.

Shri G. B. Pant: It is clear. It will be installed at Vijay Chowk and it will be a big statue, I hope. I have stated that previously too.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know approximately how long it will take to remove these statues of foreigners in Delhi, particularly the statues of former King Emperors? What is proposed to be done with the statues that are removed?

Shri G. B. Pant: I think that that matter too has come up before this House a number of times and it has been stated that when suitable accommodation is available in a museum or other suitable place, then such statues as are desired to be removed will be removed.

Shri Achar: May I know who are the members of the Committee which decides upon the selection and other things?

Shri G. B. Pant: I think I have given the names of the members some time previously. I have not got their names before me. I think it is mostly an expert committee.

Many Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. I have spent over 10 minutes on this question.

Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee Report

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*1088. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 959 on the 21st March, 1960, and state:

(a) the progress since made in the direction of considering the report of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee; and

(b) when final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Detailed scrutiny of a majority of recommendations made by the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee has been completed. It is expected that the Government will take final decisions on these recommendations within the next few days.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: There are about 400 recommendations. May I

know whether the Government have considered all of them?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There were actually 367 recommendations. All of them were considered on merit. Most of them are going to be implemented. Some of them could not be implemented. Some concern routine matters which have been automatically implemented, and so on and so forth.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know whether the Government is also going to consider the latest report of the Law Commission on this subject?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, Sir. Actually, the major amendments in the Income-tax law arising from the recommendations will be incorporated in the Codification Bill prepared by the Law Commission.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक: कमेटी ने जो यह सिफारिश की थी कि जिन लोगों की आमदनी साढ़े सात हजार से ज्यादा नहीं है, जब वे अपनी रिटर्नस दें तो उनको फेस वैल्यू पर ही मंजूर किया जाए, मजीद इनवैस्टीगेशन न की जाए, इस सिलसिले में वजारत ने क्या फैसला किया है ?

(کمیٹی نے جو یہ سفارش کی تھی کہ جن لوگوں کی آمدنی ساڑھے سات ہزار سے زیادہ نہیں ہے جب وہ اپنی رٹرنز دیں تو انکو فیس ویلیو پر ہی منظور کیا جائے - مزید انوسٹیگیشن نہ کی جائے - اس سلسلے میں وزارت نے کیا فیصلہ کیا ہے -)

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : तमाम बातों का फैसला हो रहा है और कुछ ही दिनों में जो फैसला होगा, सुना दिया जाएगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was a previous question whether one of the recommendations is that a Direct Taxes Advisory Committee should be formed at the Central and Regional levels. I want to know whether the Government has taken a final decision on this recommendation also, and if not, the reason therefor?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: All these important recommendations are before the Government. A majority of them has been accepted. I would request the hon. Member to wait for a few days more to get information about all the recommendations.

Mr. Speaker: Originally, today was fixed for a discussion of this.

Some Hon. Members: It has been shifted.

Mr. Speaker: As hon. Members wanted to study the report. They will have in their hands the recommendations of the Government also. Once for all they may discuss.

Some Hon. Members: This has been postponed.

Mr. Speaker: Can I allow a discussion in the Question hour?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We can do one thing. Shall we be able to get the recommendations before the close of this session?

Mr. Speaker: Would they be able to place it on the Table of the House before the end of this session?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We shall try.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Price of Land in Delhi

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*1089. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1329 on the 7th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report regarding rising

prices of land for housebuilding in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The report has been given careful consideration since and various proposals have emerged which are under examination, and it is expected that final decisions will be reached soon.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the price of land in New Delhi has gone up by 100 times or more and if it is so, what steps the Government are taking to see that the price is stabilised?

Shri G. B. Pant: Thirty-four thousand acres of land in and around the settled part of Delhi have already been notified under the Land Acquisition Act. That is some time ago. So, there can be no rise in prices for the acquisition of land. Nor can these lands be sold to anybody.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it a fact that a large portion of valuable land in New Delhi is under hutments? May I know whether the Government propose either to erect multi-storeyed buildings on these lands or dispose of it for such purposes so that the acute shortage in dwelling houses can be eased?

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to price, not to buildings.

Shri G. B. Pant: Government would like to have suitable buildings in New Delhi and to make the best use of the available sites.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that this phenomenon of rising prices of land is common to almost all the big cities in India, and in view of the fact that this is also very closely connected with the question of slum clearance, may I know whether any sort of general discussion as to how to control this sort of land speculation has been undertaken by the Government?

Shri G. B. Pant: I think a number of seminars have been held and the Planning Commission has given thought to the matter and made certain suggestions in its outline which is under consideration at present.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know how the Government propose to distribute this land which they have reserved at reasonable rates? What would be the criteria for allotment of the plots and all that?

Shri G. B. Pant: These are exactly matters which are under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is the difference between the price which the Government pays for the land which the Government acquires and the price which an ordinary citizen has to pay for a similar plot of land? How does the Government propose to reduce the difference between the two?

Shri G. B. Pant: All these questions are engaging attention. When final decisions are taken, I think they will be made known to hon. Members.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is the Government aware that a number of colonisers disposed of land on the pretext that they will develop it by providing roads, etc., but they have not done that? What action has been taken against the colonisers?

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as the present question is concerned. I have to deal with the question of land values. The colonisers have not all of them acted in the proper way. Government perhaps has to give thought to that aspect too.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Yesterday, the hon. Health Minister was answering questions in this House and saying that there has been some leakage of the Master Plan of Delhi. I want to know whether this leakage has in any way contributed to the rise in prices and, if so, to what extent.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am sorry, what the Health Minister said, I do not know. I was not here. But, there has been a rise in the price. That is undoubtedly true. Steps have to be taken to curb any further rise and to see that arrangements are made in the existing circumstances for building new houses and also for providing accommodation for those who are not in a position to build themselves.

श्री जांगड़े : क्या यह सुझाव सरकार के विचाराधीन है कि दिल्ली की खाली पड़ी हुई जमीनों को दिल्ली प्रशासन के कब्जे में करा दिया जाएगा और उसके उपरान्त उसे कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज, सहकारी समितियों और दूसरी ऐसी संस्थाओं को बिल्डिंग पर, नीलामी पर, सस्ती कीमत पर भविष्य में दिया जाएगा ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : मैंने जैसे कहा ३४,००० एकड़ जमीन के लिये तो लैण्ड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट के मुताबिक अभी कार्रवाई कर दी गई है और उसके ऊपर तो कीमत जिस दिन से वह नोटिफिकेशन निकला है बढ़ नहीं सकती है। अगर कोई ज्यादा दे या कोई कुछ और करे तो वह उसका खतरा उठाता है। कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज की बात का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज जो असली हों और जो कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज में शामिल होने वाले लोग हैं, वे उसका असली उपयोग करें। तो उनके बारे में जो तजवीज आगे होगी उसका लिहाज किया जायेगा। मगर कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के नाम पर भी बहुत से लोग ऐसी कार्रवाई करते हैं जो कि कोआपरेशन के बिल्कुल खिलाफ होती हैं और जिन के बीच में कोआपरेशन होना चाहिये उनके रास्ते में दिक्कतें लाते हैं।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the fact that frozen land has not been utilised so far, may I know what steps are being taken for its early utilisation?

Shri G. B. Pant: That matter, too, is under consideration, as to the proper utilisation after some time of lands which have been lying vacant. If they are not put to use within a reasonable limit of time, then some action will have to be taken, so that use, for the benefit of the community or of those who stand in need of some sites or accommodation there, may be made of such lands which are lying unutilised at present.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether in the area notified by the Government lands acquired by individuals or housing colonies have also been included, and people who have paid the money are neither given the land nor paid back the money?

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes, some such lands have also been included in this area.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I will allow Members on some question or other. I cannot call all hon. Members. I have gone to the next question.

Petroleum Institute

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*1090. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1261 on the 2nd April, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in setting up the petroleum institute?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): A Planning Officer for the Institute has been appointed and steps have been taken to set up a nucleus establishment in Delhi. The Uttar Pradesh Government has been approached to acquire a site for the Institute.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to the previous question it was said that steps were being taken for its location. May I know whether any suitable site has been chosen for this purpose?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Some sites have been inspected in Dehra Dun.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this Petroleum Institute will be set up with the help of some foreign agency, or only by us?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have been offered, and we have accepted, collaboration of the French Institute of Petroleum.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि इस संस्था के लिये देहरादून को अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया गया है । फिर क्या कारण है कि इसका प्रारम्भिक कार्यालय दिल्ली में रक्खा जा रहा है ? और देहरादून में इसका कार्य कब शुरू होगा ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The answer is very simple. In Dehru Dun land will have to be acquired, buildings will have to be put up. In the meantime, to start work on a preliminary scale, we have oused it temporarily in the Central Road Research Institute.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What exactly is going to be the division of functions between the Fuel Research Institute and the Petroleum Institute? Is there going to be a section on the use of petroleum as fuel in the Fuel Research Institute also, or will it be entirely confined to the Petroleum Institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: These are two separate questions. The work of this Institute will be mainly two fold. There are two main technical divisions, one dealing with gas and oil refinery and petro-chemistry and the other with petroleum products' application. With regard to the other question, the Central Fuel Research Institute will be concerned with some general problems of fuel research, and petroleum will come in so far as it concerns this general application.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the fact that there is a terrible shortage of petroleum technicians in the country and the fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is already running an Institute in Dehra Dun, may I know whether this Institute will be incorporated as a part of the existing Institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is being set up in close collaboration with the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, and we have made the Minister of Mines and Oil the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Petroleum Institute.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस संस्था की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में किसी विदेशी सरकार से सहायता ली जा रही है ? और यदि हाँ, तो किस मात्रा में ?

श्री हुमायून कबीर : यह तो मैं ने पहले ही जवाब में कहा ।

We have accepted an offer from France.

National Theatres in States

***1092. Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the **Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to have a national theatre in each State Capital; and

(b) if so, further details of the scheme under consideration of Government in this direction?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A theatre is being put up in every State Capital as a part of the Tagore Centenary Celebrations. The Government of India's share will be 50 per cent on the first two lakhs and 25 per cent on the excess over Rs. 2 lakhs subject to a maximum of Rs. 2½ lakhs to any one State.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know the names of the States which have accepted the proposal and started building these theatres?

Shri Humayun Kabir: All States have accepted the proposal, but the planning and construction are at different stages in different States.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if the States have asked for some Adviser on the planning of these theatres from the Central Ministry?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There was a seminar on theatre architecture here, and most of the States participated in it. We had also advised the State Governments to finalise the plans and if convenient consult the two experts who were available here at that time.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: Has Andhra Pradesh asked for a theatre?

Mr. Speaker: We are going into details. There are 16 States.

Shri Humayun Kabir: They are planning to build a theatre costing roughly about Rs. 11 lakhs.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Is there any proposal to have a National Theatre in Madras, and if so, what will be the Central Government's contribution to build it?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already stated that every State has accepted this proposal, and in every State capital a theatre is being built.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What about the help from the Centre?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That also I have indicated. It will be 50 per cent on the first two lakhs and 25 per cent on the excess over Rs. 2 lakhs, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2½ lakhs to any one State.

Shri Ranga: Is it proposed to have the same architectural designs for all these national theatres all over India, or will an effort be made to give prominence to the locally popular and historically important architectural motifs of the respective States?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The fact that we have asked the State Governments to design these theatres and only send the plans to us for information indicates that the State Governments will have complete freedom in the matter.

Shri Tyagi: In view of the stringent economic conditions in the country and the heavy indebtedness of the nation, could the Government consider the possibility of postponing such schemes as do not pay immediate dividends?

Shri Humayun Kabir: What pays immediate dividends and what does not is also a matter on which there will be difference of opinion.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any State will complete the construction of the National Theatre by the time of the observance of the Tagore Centenary?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Most of the State Governments are trying to have the theatre ready by May, 1961 but even if it is not ready by the 7th May, we have been assured by all the States that it will be ready by October or November.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know which States have actually started the construction of the theatre?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already stated they are in different stages of construction or planning.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the city of the poet, namely Calcutta, is it proposed to have a National Theatre dedicated to the name of Tagore in any particular place which is closely associated with the poet's name and his activities?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The location of the site of the theatre is left to the State Government. It is for the State Government to decide where they will place it in the City. I may offer one clarification. In th case of two States, Assam and Gujarat, it may not be in the capital itself. In the case of Assam, they want to build it in Gauhati, and in the case of Gujarat in Ahmedabad.

Shri Thimmaiah: Will there be any theatre on the model of the foreign theatres?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The theatre will be a full-fledged theatre, and it will serve not only our needs; if at any time any team from abroad should come, I think it will satisfy their requirements also.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Since acoustics is the main point in a theatre, may I know whether any foreign apparatus can be brought; and if this Rs. 2½ lakhs is not enough, will the Centre consider giving some more money, so that acoustics may be perfect because that is very necessary?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Acoustics is mainly a question of construction, and every care will be taken, but the Central grant will in no case exceed Rs. 2½ lakhs.

श्री राघे लाल व्यास : प्रत्येक राज्य की राजधानी में एक नेशनल थिएटर बनाने की योजना है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्यों की राजधानियों के अलावा क्या एक ऐसा नेशनल थिएटर उज्जैन में भी बनाने की योजना है, जहां कि कवि सम्राट् कालिदास हुआ था, और जिसकी आवश्यकता कई बार बतलायी जा चुकी है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That question does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: The question relates to national theatres. I wanted to know whether a national theatre will be established at Ujjain as other national theatres are being eablisted at State capitals. So, how does my question not arise out of the main question? That is also a question regarding national theatre.

Shri Humayun Kabir: This question is concerned with the theatres to be built on the occasion of the Tagore Centenary; and while Kalidas is a great national poet, Tagore and Kalidas are different persons.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Tagore is not mentioned in the main question.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister feel that a theatre which is built in connection with the Centenary of Tagore cannot be used for Kalidas?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It can certainly be used for anybody. But the hon. Member's question was whether a theatre would be built at Ujjain, because that would be something associated with Kalidas. These theatres are being built in connection with the Centenary of Tagore. Therefore, I submitted that there may be a theatre or there may not be a theatre at Ujjain. That is a separate question.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: On a point of order. The main question does not say that these national theatres are being constructed only in commemoration of the Tagore Centenary. It is a general question. I have asked a supplementary question bearing on the main question itself. Is the hon. Minister competent to give a ruling on the point that the supplementary question does not arise out of the main question? I fail to understand. It is for you, Sir, to decide that. I seek your protection. That question is quite relevant. I would request you to kindly ask the hon. Minister to give a definite reply to it and not to by-pass it.

Mr. Speaker: Protection may be necessary after the theatre is built and not before that! This question is a general question. The hon. Minister may say whether there is any proposal to have a national theatre at Ujjain or not. For instance, instead of at Shillong, the proposal is to have a theatre at Gauhati, and elsewhere also. Likewise, is there a proposal to have a theatre at only Ujjain, or is there a proposal to have one at Ujjain in addition to the one at Bhopal? Easily, this can be said whether it is a part of this programme or not.

Shri Humayun Kabir: So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, they have already started constructing the

theatre at Bhopal, and made considerable progress. We have received no proposal so far about any theatre at Ujjain.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know whether the proposal for expenditure in this regard will ever be put before the House for discussion, because there are quite a few people who feel that construction of these theatres is not commensurate with the present financial condition of the country. We are fast becoming a theatrical company.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister does not prevent any hon. Member from raising it on the floor of the House.

Assessment Committee on Higher Education in Science Subjects

*1096. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1641 on the 22nd April, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made by three Expert Committees constituted by University Grants Commission for assessing existing position in regard to teaching and research at Post-graduate level in Zoology, Bio-Chemistry and Mathematics in Indian Universities; and

(b) when their reports are likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The drafting of the reports of these Committees is expected to be completed by the end of October, 1960. These will be discussed at seminars to be held in each field of science and the final reports, after incorporating the views expressed at these Seminars, are expected to be ready before the end of this year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether three seminars will be held or only one seminar will be held?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: 'Seminars' means more than one seminar.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the persons who will be invited to these seminars?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Persons who are interested in these subjects.

Class and Sub-class Columns in Enrolment Forms

*1098. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no column for class or sub-class in the enrolment forms of Navy;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to remove these columns of class in Air Force and class and sub-class in the Army; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In regard to the Air Force, a proposal to remove reference to "class" is under consideration. In regard to the Army, however, it is not possible to alter present arrangements in the army for reasons of practicability.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the recruiting staff, at the time of recruitment, make a distinction on the basis of caste and sub-caste, and on the basis of martial and non-martial races, and reject candidates on that score, and if so, in view of the fact that we want to have a classless society here, and we do not believe in having caste system in the country, whether Government will issue any instructions to the recruiting staff not to make any distinction on the basis of caste and sub-caste etc.?

Shri Krishna Menon: No discrimination is made on the basis of martial races or otherwise. While one has a good deal of sympathy with the point raised, one cannot really wipe out history, because there are Dogra Regiments, there are Maharatta Regiments,

there are Mahar Regiments, there are Bengali Regiments, there are Bihari Regiments and so on. We cannot alter them without prejudice to the position of the Army. In the newer services like the Air Force, we try not to introduce that. 'Class' has not got the same significance as it is usually thought of to have. It is a kind of social group which fits into the pattern of the Indian Army, which has got to be changed and changed gradually. If we were to abolish the Dogra Regiments, we will be in a poor way.

Mr. Speaker: All that he wants to know is this. Government may continue only the present name but allow others also to come in.

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, in all the Regiments, which are called Sikh, Mahratta or Dogra etc. there are others. They are not exclusive.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, only the old name is there. They are not exclusive. The name continues, but others are also allowed.

Shri Krishna Menon: That would not be strictly accurate. The bulk of those in the Dogra Regiment would be Dogras, but there is no objection to taking in others. And then, we have to consider operations. For example, if we were to take out the Kumaonis out of the Army, we shall be in a difficult position in regard to certain parts of India. Then, there are certain physical requirements which apply to certain parts and do not apply to others.

Shri Hem Raj: My question is that the recruiting staff at the time of recruitment reject candidates who may have even very good physique, simply because they belong to some castes which are not considered by these recruiting staff to be martial classes. Therefore, I want to know whether the hon. Minister will issue instructions that the question of caste will not be considered as compulsory for recruitment?

Shri Krishna Menon: There are no martial classes in India as such today, after the British went away. We are all martial.

Mr. Speaker: All that he wants to know is whether anyone is rejected on the ground that he does not belong to a martial class.

Shri Krishna Menon: No.

Shri Tyagi: Why is class necessary then?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Some time back, there was a suggestion to abolish all the denominational designations—and it was give up—like Sikh Regiment, Mahratta Regiment and so on. There was a suggestion that all these denominational designations be done away with. Has any further thought been given to this matter?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not possible to abolish them in the Army in the present conditions of the country and it is not desirable.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Member who has tabled the question has asked about caste and class. But the hon. Minister in the course of his reply has said that this term means that a person comes from such and such a province or State. What exactly has a person to fill up when he has to fill up that column about 'class'?

Shri Krishna Menon: I shall read out to you the classes. They are: Gujars, Jats, Bengalis, Biharis, Oriyas—the Bengalis are a class—Dogras, Kumaonis, Ladakhis, Adibasis, Bhils, Gonds, Santals, Garhwalis, Assamese, Gurkhas and so on. It is all very well to be logically and abstractly right, but we have got to take the practical considerations into account.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The question was not about classes; it was about castes and sub-castes. The Prime Minister observed the other day that India is becoming a land of ghosts and spectres due to castes and sub-castes.

Mr. Speaker: Why refer to all that?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the hon. Defence Minister, in the light of the observation of the Prime Minister, look to the abolition of castes and sub-castes from the Army, not classes but castes and sub-castes?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think the hon. Minister referred to any caste or sub-caste. Are there also columns for filling these up?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is a column 'sub-class'. The Rajput is a sub-class, the Brahmin is a sub-class; the Coorgi is a sub-class. These are special connotations in these matters. The word 'class' itself is not applicable because it refers today to economic classes. This is a purely practical way whereby you have to have uniformity of command. There is the question of physical stature. For example, we could not cut the Gurkha Regiment from the Indian Army. There is no attempt to discriminate on grounds of religion, caste or anything of that kind. Take, for example, the Jat Regiment; there may be Muslims in it, there may be Sikhs in it; but they are just Jats.

Mr. Speaker: Brahmins can be Gurkhas also.

Shri Krishna Menon: Brahmins are a sub-class.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: If the Brahmins become a sub-class, then the word 'sub-class' is a mere euphemism for castes and sub-castes.

Shri Krishna Menon: No.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that since caste is entered, most of the Scheduled Castes who are recruited as combatants in the Army are given only sweeping and scavenging job in the Units?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is not a fact. I deeply regret that the hon. Member should say so in the House.

Central Research Institute for Tribal Welfare

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*1099. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Central Research Institute for Tribal Welfare;

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been finalised; and

(c) where this institute will be located?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, Sir. But the Study Team on Social Welfare and welfare of Backward Classes had made such a suggestion.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. About the suggestion referred to in reply to (a) Government are of the view that a Central Research Institute is acceptable as a long-term objective but for the present regional research Institutes will do.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister stated that there are regional Research Institutes functioning in the States. May I know whether there is any co-ordination between the Research Institutes functioning in the States and in the Centre?

Shri Datar: There are Research Institutes in six regions; other regions have not yet established them. After they are established, the question of co-ordination will arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister stated that the recommendation made by the Renuka Ray Committee for setting up a Central Research Institute has been accepted by Government. If so, how long will it take to come to a final decision to set up the Research Institute?

Shri Datar: My answer is very clear. Government have accepted the principle that there ought to be a Central

Research Institute. At present, we have got six Regional Institutes; other States have not yet established Regional Institutes. As soon as that is done, Government would take up this question.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Will the hon. Minister enlighten us as to what is the kind of research that they are going to make in regard to tribal welfare?

Shri Datar: The research would be regarding the languages, customs and manners of these people and how they can be brought together.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Are these not sufficiently known by this time?

Shri Datar: Some private research has already been done by certain agencies. But it is essential that we should have the picture in its entirety. That is the reason why these research institutions are of great value.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister has said that eventually there will be a Central Research Institute for tribal matters. Does it mean that the Director General of the Anthropological Survey of India will disappear or will this be an extension of his responsibilities?

Shri Datar: The Research Institutes would continue as they are. Government will also consider whether one of these Regional Research Institutes can be turned into a Central Research Institute.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Will the Director General of the Anthropological Survey of India continue in his office or be merged in the Central Research Institute as soon as it is set up?

Shri Datar: It depends upon the work carried on by the Regional Research Institutes. Government will consider the whole question when they take up the question of the Central Research Institute.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If I may amplify, what I wanted to elicit was slightly different. At the present moment, the Director General of the Anthropological Survey of India is, as it were, isolated from these regional institutions. There does not seem to be any co-ordination. Government are going to wait for all the States to start their Institutes and then they will think of having a Central Research Institute. But all the while, for decades and decades there has been the Director General of the Anthropological Survey of India who has also been doing research. He has a pretty big staff. So will the Central Research Institute be a parallel affair or would it be under the same Director General of Anthropology?

Shri Datar: It will not be a parallel affair, but a co-ordinating affair. I have not stated that the Central Institute will be started. After all, the regional institutions have been started. Government are watching them and will start this as early as possible.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I would like to know whether the functions of the Anthropological Survey are not more or less the same type of research into the affairs of the tribals and similar groups. What will be the difference between the Anthropological Survey and this research that is proposed to be conducted in the Research Institutes?

Shri Datar: Anthropological research will be a part of the Research Institutes' work. But there are other items of research also which will be duly taken into account by these Research Institutes.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Ministry of Cultural Affairs is already under its Department of Anthropology carrying on research on tribal welfare in a proper way? May I know whether the Central Institute will work under that Ministry and not the Home Ministry?

Shri Datar: The time for starting this institution has not yet come. Government will always welcome all attempts at co-ordination and co-operation.

Democratic Decentralisation in Andhra Pradesh

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*1100. { **Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand:** **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the replies given to supplementary questions on Starred Question No. 1079 on the 24th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the discussions with the Central Social Welfare Board, Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Planning Commission have been concluded in regard to the democratic decentralisation in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether an agreement has been reached; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It has been decided to hand over the programmes relating to women and children to Panchayat Samitis.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What was the viewpoint of the Andhra Pradesh Government in this matter? Is it a fact that they have no use for this Social Welfare Board in the State and want to save on the unnecessary expenditure on staff?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There was disagreement between the Social Welfare Board and the Andhra Pradesh Government. The Social Welfare Board wanted their project implementation committees to work in co-operation with the panchayat samitis, whereas the Andhra Government wanted these committees to work under the panchayat samitis. Since this position was not acceptable to the Central Social Welfare Board, they have decided to hand over the whole programme to the panchayat samitis.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What saving will be effected by handing over this programme to the panchayat samitis? If there is any saving, why is it that it is not being pursued in all the various States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are not likely to be any great savings. It is at the discretion of the State Governments whether they want the co-operation of the Social Welfare Board or not. The Social Welfare Board cannot ask any State Government to have the Project Implementation Committees as they like. They have to depend on the co-operation of the State Government.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know what is the role of the local voluntary organisations for social welfare in this scheme of decentralisation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The voluntary organisations have a very important role to play. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that the Central Social Welfare Board has on its rolls about 7,000 paid persons and that this work could be carried through these persons—this decentralisation agency? How is it that the Minister says that no savings will be effected?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as my information goes, I do not think there is going to be any savings because the work which was being done by the Project Implementation Committee is going to be continued by the panchayat samitis. They also propose to employ most of the people who were working with the Central Social Welfare Board. Therefore, as far as my information goes, there is not likely to be any saving. But, if the hon. Member has any information, he may send it on to me.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The work of welfare of women and children in the rural areas is somewhat specialised; and the panchayat samitis, not having had any experience, may not be able to give sufficient guidance and the work may suffer. What safeguards have been proposed against this and who is going to give the necessary guidance to the panchayat samitis for conducting and co-ordinating this work?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is the point of view which was placed before the Andhra Government. But since the Andhra Government had passed this Panchayat Act and democratic decentralisation had taken place, they thought that the whole work should now be entrusted to the panchayat samitis and not to the Central Social Welfare Board. I hope the panchayat samitis will also take care of women and children. I agree with the hon. Member that since they have been neglected in the past for a long time, they do need special attention. Personally, I would have welcomed the Central Social Welfare Board continuing its activities with the Project Implementation Committees. But, since the Andhra Government has taken the decision, nothing can be done about that.

Shri M. S. Murty: May I know whether there is any proposal to divert the funds that are now being spent by the Central Social Welfare Board to these panchayat samitis?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to know whether these panchayats have planned out their social welfare work regarding women and children or whether they have been advised to set up some sort of committees who will be able to give them more specialised thought and give guidance to the people for this work.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Andhra Government have proposed to constitute a Standing Committee of panchayat samitis which will replace the Project Implementation Committees. That is all the information that is available with me.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the hon. Minister's statement that the Central Government do realise the need for safeguards, even if the Central Social Welfare Board does not come into it directly, is it not possible for the Project Implementation Committees to do this work to help the panchayat samitis through the State Social Welfare Boards? Has that point of view been placed before the Andhra Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is making a suggestion; and it will be considered.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: That suggestion has already been made, sometime ago. May I know what steps are being taken to implement that?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This question had a limited reference; and the hon. Member is asking a much wider question. If she will give notice I will answer that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the total amount which the Social Welfare Board was spending in Andhra? May I also know whether that expenditure will be continued there or not?

Mr. Speaker: He has said so. Has the hon. Minister got the break-up of the amount?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the information as to the amount the Social Welfare Board was contributing. But, I have been assured by the State Government that they have placed a sum of Rs. 40,000 at the disposal of the panchayat samitis for work of welfare of women and children; and they will also place much larger funds from the Budget provisions of the Women Welfare Department. As far as I am aware, there is no lack of funds as far as the panchayat samitis are concerned.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: There is a proposal for a sub-committee for social welfare. I want to know whether local welfare agencies—voluntary organisations—will be entrusted with the work of social welfare in the particular areas because they have special experience in the field?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is really a matter for the panchayat samitis and the Andhra Government to consider. I cannot answer that question.

12 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: There are only a few more minutes left. Some hon. Members have requested that Q. No. 1104 may be answered.

Several Hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, Q. 1104 is a very important question—double member constituencies. It should be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Shri Amjad Ali.

Double-Member Constituencies

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*1104. { **Shri Amjad Ali:** / **Shri Kalika Singh:** / **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** }

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances in the double-member constituencies in States and Parliament in which besides the reserved seat the other seat also was won by a member of Scheduled Castes since the passing of the Representation of the People Act, 1950;

(b) whether the double-member constituencies have led to evil practices of casteism;

(c) if so, the steps the Ministry is taking to do away with them;

(d) whether abolition of Double-Member Constituencies Bill is proposed to be introduced shortly; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Eighteen.

(b) The Election Commission is not aware of any such evil practice.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The question of abolition of double-member constituencies is still under consideration of Government.

Shri Amjad Ali: In spite of the fact that Government have not been, till now, able to come to a decision, how could the Paresident be advised by the Ministry to put it in his Presidential Address?

Shri Hajarnavis: The Address of the President merely speaks of the intention of Government to bring this Bill.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Address said that the Bill shall be brought forward in this session—the Budget session.

Shri Hajarnavis: I have got the Address before me. It says:

> "My Government intend to introduce a number of legislative proposals both by way of Bills and amendments. Such proposals will include:—"

Therefore, what was given there was a mere intention.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Am I to understand that the President was advised before the Government took a decision on this matter; or there were second thoughts on account of certain difficulties?

Shri Hajarnavis: The matter is being continuously examined. There may be second thoughts; there may be third thoughts.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Before being examined, the President was advised to mention it in the Address.

Shri Amjad Ali: Was the decision taken later on or what?

Shri Hajarnavis: We thought we could introduce the Bill. Then we found that the matter required further consideration which we are now doing.

Shri Amjad Ali: Was it examined after the decision was taken and the President was advised to put it in his Address?

Mr. Speaker: It is not as if there was no decision before the President put it in. But, subsequently, it must have been reviewed. You cannot quarrel with that. (Interruptions). Order, order. One at a time.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस सदन में हमेशा यह बात कही गई है कि डबल मैम्बर कांस्टिट्युएंसीज सिंगल मैम्बर कांस्टिट्युएंसीज होंगी। सरकार के इस कथन के बावजूद क्यों बिल नहीं लाया गया है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : यह सही है कि प्रेसीडेंट के यहां एड्रेस देने से पहले यह खयाल था कि इस बिल को यहां पेश जल्दी कर दिया जाए...

श्री अमजद अली : डिसिशन नहीं हुआ था ?

ڈسیشن نہیں ہوا تھا ؟

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : डिसिशन हुआ था एक तरह से कि यह बिल पेश किया जाए और यह बिल बने। उसके बाद यह मालूम हुआ पार्लियामेंट में कि इस मामले में काफी मतभेद है....

श्री अमजद अली : कैसे मालूम पड़ गया ?

کیسے معلوم پڑ گیا ؟

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : तो यह समझा गया कि इस बारे में आपस में बात चीत करके फिर बिल लाया जाए। कोई बड़ी भारी उजलत की बात थी नहीं। जनरल ईलैक्शन से पहले यह मामला तय हो जाना चाहिये जिससे कि इसके मुताबिक अमल हो सके। तब भी बिल पास हो जाता तो कोई खास नतीजा उसका नहीं था। अगर इस पर कोई फैसला भी हो तो उसे ऐसे वक्त में हो जाना चाहिये जो कि जैनरल एलेक्शन से पहले हो।

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Home Minister says that it transpired from Parliament that it was against introducing this Bill.... (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How can he know that there was some difference of opinion in the Parliament without having brought the matter before Parliament? How can they know there is difference of opinion in Parliament?

Shri G. B. Pant: The hon. questioner, I think, according to the policy of his party wants everything to be done in Hindi and nothing in English. I am sorry he has not followed my very simple language. I did not say that Parliament had taken any decision one way or the other. I said that I learnt from some friends that there were some differences of opinion on the matter and we felt that it would be better to straighten out things before inroducing the Bill so that there might not be unnecessary controvercy here in the House if that could be avoided. And as I told you, we felt that there was no particular urgency about it and it would get passed in time before the next General Election if the House approves of it. So, even if it is passed a little later, nobody is going to lose anything on that account. I may also say that when the elections were to be held in Kerala, the Communist Party in Kerala was of the view that such a Bill should not be passed before the elections as it would embarrass them and they would not like to have single-member constituencies at least for that bye-election.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that after the President has given indication that there will be a Bill before the Parliament to abolish the double-member constituencies, the Central Government had consulted the State Governments to give their views about the double or single-member constituencies and a majority of the States have already informed the Central Government that they are all inclined towards single-member constituencies.

Shri G. B. Pant: I have informally consulted the Chief Ministers and they seem to be generally in favour of the proposal.

Shri Thimmaiah: In view of the fact that the Scheduled Caste Members, after the abolition of the reservation have to contest single-member constituencies in future, will the Government consider bringing forward this Bill as early as possible even if there

are differences of opinion because the majority of the Scheduled Caste Members as well as a majority of the Members of the other communities are in favour of single-member constituencies?

Shri G. B. Pant: I am glad to know that the Scheduled Caste Members are mostly in favour of the Bill. My information did not exactly tally with what the hon. Member has said. That was one of the reasons why this consideration was postponed.

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know whether the Madras Chief Minister was not in favour of separate constituencies for the Scheduled Castes in view of the fact that separate constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Tribes creates a segregating tendency and it is detrimental to the upliftment of the depressed classes?

Shri G. B. Pant: I am not aware of that.

Shri Basumatari: In view of the fact that the situation in Assam is peculiar, I want to know whether the Chief Minister of Assam had recommended single-member constituencies in the light of the discussions they had in their meetings.

Shri G. B. Pant: What the Chief Minister of Assam has exactly said, I do not recollect; nor can I recollect what an individual Chief Minister said. But when I had talks with the Chief Ministers, my general impression was that they were generally in favour of the proposal.

Shri N. C. Laskar: Which are the States which are in favour of continuing the existing system?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not exactly remember the names of the States which are in favour of the present system continuing. It is a question which does not call for such detailed scrutiny at this stage. It has been put only in a way to suggest that this matter deserves consideration.

Shri Tyagi: I want one clarification on a constitutional matter. Have Government examined the proposal from the point of view of the Constitution whether it will not be *ultra vires* of the Constitution to ban the non-scheduled caste people residing in a constituency to offer themselves as candidates because if the seats are reserved for one particular class, all the rest of the non-scheduled caste people within that constituency are deprived of their privilege to stand for election from their home constituency? Has that point been examined? (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If the House agrees and it is the desire of the Government that there should be only single member constituencies, I do not know whether the Constitution will stand against it; it can be modified. We have been modifying the Constitution. There is no meaning in putting such questions.

Shri G. B. Pant: May I say that it has been examined from that point of view and there would be nothing unconstitutional in such a proposal being given effect to by Parliament. Whether it likes to do it or not is a different thing. In fact, single member constituencies exist even today in tribal areas for tribal people..... ....(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow any more questions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bolani Ores Private Ltd.

***1091. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount which the secretaries and treasurers of the Bolani Ores Private Ltd. have drawn so far by way of their remuneration; and

(b) the total amount of money which has been invested uptodate both by the Government and the private partners respectively?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Rs. 1,12,500 upto the period ended 30th September, 1959.

(b) Investment by Government —Rs. 35,35,000.

Investment by Private partner— Rs. 34,65,000.

Arrears of Income-tax

*1093. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are arrears of about Rs. 7 crores in Income Tax against foreigners who have left the country; and

(b) if so, the means and measures Government intend adopting to realise the same?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The arrear demand outstanding on 31st March, 1960 from foreigners who have left little or no assets in this country was Rs. 11·07 crores.

(b) The Government have taken and continue to take, all possible steps as provided in Section 46 of the Income-tax Act for recovery of tax from defaulters. All available assets have been attached by the Collector and any assets which may come to light in future will also be attached. In the case of persons who have gone away to Pakistan and have been declared evacuees, claims have been lodged with the Custodian of Evacuee Properties. Recovery Certificates have also been sent to the Central Board of Revenue, Pakistan.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

*1094. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 979 on the 21st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the views of Madhya Pradesh Government were ascertained before finalising the agreement with Japan for the export of 4 million tons of iron ore;

(b) whether the Minister of Natural Resources of the Government of Madhya Pradesh put forth certain proposals;

(c) whether these proposals were taken into consideration; and

(d) what was the nature of these proposals?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The views of the Madhya Pradesh Government were available before finalising the agreement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

50-Naye Paise Coins

*1095. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 458 on the 29th February 1960 and state when the new 50-naye paise coins are likely to be introduced for circulation?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The matter is still under consideration.

Geological Survey of India

*1097. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India is going to increase its staff to a strength of 1,400 personnel by the end of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether our existing Geological institute and schools are capable of producing all the geologists required both for the public sector and private sector;

(c) if not, is there a proposal to open up more Geological schools in the Third Plan period; and

(d) if so, where they will be located?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The strength of the geological personnel in the Geological Survey of India will be considerably augmented by the end of Third Plan. However it is too early to indicate precise figures in this respect.

(b) to (d). The whole question was gone into by an Expert Committee set up by the University Grants Commission who have estimated that 2000 Geologists and Applied Geologists are required upto the end of the Third Five Year Plan period. The Departments of Geology in the Universities are being developed for advanced studies in the field with grants provided by the University Grants Commission. Specialised courses in Applied Geology are being organised at seven selected Universities *viz.* Jadavpur University, Nagpur University, Saugar University, Banaras Hindu University, Roorkee University, Andhra University and Mysore or Madras University.

These courses have also been organised at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad. They will also be introduced at Kanpur and Bombay Institutes of Technology when they function in full capacity.

Field training of students of Geology and Applied Geology is being organised in collaboration with Geological Survey of India, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Indian Bureau of Mines and other organisations.

The out-put is expected to reach 400 per annum as a result of these measures as against the present output of Geologists which is about 290.

घड़ियों का तस्कर-व्यापार

*११०१. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि घड़ियों का तस्कर-व्यापार बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है और भारत को वित्तीय हानि होती है क्योंकि इसे उन घड़ियों पर सीमा शुल्क नहीं मिलता;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि तस्कर-व्यापार से लाई गई इन घड़ियां में से अधिकतर घड़ियां सरकारी अधिकारियों के पास मिलती हैं; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो क्या इस मामले में जांच करने के बाद साक्ष्य एकत्रित करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ?

राजस्व और असैनिक व्यय मंत्री (डा० बी० गोपाल रेड्डी) : (क) सरकार को मालूम है कि कुछ तादाद में घड़ियां चोरी-छिपे लायी जाती हैं और जहां भी सीमा-शुल्क, यानी कस्टम ड्यूटी की चोरी की जाती है वहीं देश को माली नुकसान होता है ।

(ख) सरकार के पास यह यक़ीन करने के लिये कोई वजह नहीं है कि चोरी-छिपे लायी गयी ज्यादातर घड़ियां सरकारी अफसरों के पास हैं ।

(ग) सवाल के (ख) हिस्से जवाब को देखते हुए सरकार ऐसी किसी जांच की जरूरत नहीं समझती ।

Pig Iron and Steel for Kerala

*1102. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints from quota holders in Kerala regarding difficulties in getting pig iron and steel;

(b) whether Government is also aware that many factories have been closed in Kerala because of the difficulty in getting pig iron and steel; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Government are aware that despatches of pig iron and steel to Kerala have not been satisfactory and as a result work in some of the factories may have been dislocated temporarily. Steps have, however, been taken to expedite supplies of pig iron and steel to Kerala.

Coal Shortage in Bihar

***1103. Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an editorial of the 'Searchlight, Patna' regarding coal shortage in Bihar, in the issue of the paper of the 2nd July, 1960;

(b) if so, the reason for not allotting full quota of coal to Bihar;

(c) whether Government is aware that Industries of Bihar had to suffer greatly due to non-supply of required quantity of coal; and

(d) steps taken to increase the supply?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There was no reduction of the quota of coal allotted to consumers in Bihar State. However, owing to transport difficulties, the full quota could not be moved to Bihar, just as in the case of other States. During the period January—June, 1960, 58·6 per cent. of the total quota of all consumers taken together was supplied.

(d) The Railways are doing their utmost to increase the supply of wagons for movement of coal. Permits for movement by road are also being issued liberally.

Trade Agreement with Nepal

***1105. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the progress made in connection with the proposed fresh treaty of 'Commerce and Trade' between India and Nepal?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): An Indian delegation left for Kathmandu on the 5th September, 1960 to hold further talks with the representatives of the Government of Nepal towards the finalisation of a fresh Treaty of Trade and Commerce. Negotiations are going on.

Coal Supply to Uttar Pradesh

***1106. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: / Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal supplies to Uttar Pradesh industries and trades have been reduced;

(b) if so, by what percentage; and

(c) the causes thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). There has been no reduction in the quota of coal allotted to consumers in Uttar Pradesh. But, as a result of transport difficulties, the movement of the full quota has not been possible. During the period from January to June 1960, 63·4 per cent. of the total quota in respect of all consumers taken together was supplied, which, considering the transport position, cannot be considered unsatisfactory.

Cross Channel Swimming Competition

***1107. Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indians are going to England this year (1960) to join the Butlin competition to cross the English Channel;

(b) whether the Government of India are going to give pecuniary help to any of them;

(c) if so, to how many of them;

(d) how many of them have applied to Government for help; and

(e) the amount proposed to be given to each of them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (e). It is understood that there will be no Butlin competition this year to cross the English Channel. One application for financial assistance was, however, received by Government in this connection, and the same was rejected.

Amendment of Pension Rules

*1108. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether Government propose to amend the Pension Rules in view of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission to bring about uniformity in respect of all Government servants, to reduce the minimum age from 20 to 18 for joining Government service?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The Government of India have already taken a decision to reduce the minimum age qualifying for pension from 20 to 18, for all classes of Government servants. The orders in the matter and necessary amendments in the Pension Rules are under issue.

Sanskrit Colleges at Udipi and Karkal

*1109. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the only two Sanskrit Colleges at Udipi and Karkal in South Kanara District were compelled to convert themselves into the usual Arts colleges on account of the refusal of the Mysore University to recognise, as was done by Madras University before reorganisation of the States;

(b) whether representations were made to the Chairman of the Sanskrit Commission and also to the Government to recognise them and continue the grant as was done formerly; and

(c) whether the Government of India or the University Grants Commission would take the necessary steps to continue the colleges as formerly and see that they are not closed?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A representation in this regard was received by the University Grants Commission and also by the Ministry of Education.

(c) The matter concerns the University of Mysore.

Kerosene Oil From Russia

*1110. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) when is the first consignment of kerosene oil from Russia expected to arrive in our country;

(b) how is the kerosene oil proposed to be distributed; and

(c) what is the quantity of the first consignment and what is the value?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). One consignment of Diesel Oil has already been received by the Indian Oil Company Ltd., Bombay from the Soviet Export Organisation, and the first consignment of 11,000 tons of Kerosene is expected in the first week of October. The Oil will be sold by the Company to Government Departments, State Transport Corporations etc., and a part may be sold to another marketing company. Appointment of agents and dealers as well as utilisation of co-operative organisations is also being considered by the Indian Oil Company. The value is determinable after allowing for the agreed discount, according to the f.o.b. price at Abadan on the date of

shipment and so cannot be indicated in advance.

Property of Late Prince Ali Khan

*1111. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is vast property in Bombay of late Prince Ali Khan;

(b) if so, whether the assessment of death duty has been undertaken;

(c) if not, the reason for delay;

(d) whether it is a fact that an enormous amount is due as income tax arrears; and

(e) if so, the reason for its non-recovery?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (e). In view of the provisions of Section 80 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 and Section 54 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, it is not possible to disclose any information contained in the Estate Duty records or the Income-tax records.

Scholarships for Technical Civilian Employees in Defence Ministry

*1112. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that technical civilian employees, even those working in non-secret posts in Ministry of Defence, are not permitted to avail of the scholarships and fellowships offered by the UNESCO for technical education and training;

(b) if so, whether the orders have been notified for the information of the personnel affected; and

(c) whether a copy of the relevant orders along with the facts leading to the issue of such orders will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

UNESCO provides fellowships/Scholarships under the U.N. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as well as under its own Regular Programme. The UNESCO fellowships/Scholarships that come under the U.N. Expanded Programme are granted to the less developed countries and are limited to fields directly concerned with the economic and social development of a country. As employees of Defence Establishments are not employed on work directly connected with the economic and social betterment of the country, they are precluded from availing of these fellowships/Scholarships. This position which applies to all assistance under the U.N. Expanded Programme was made known to all offices under the control of Ministry of Defence in July 1955, and it is not affected by the fact that some employees work in non-secret posts.

2. The fellowships/Scholarships offered by UNESCO under its Regular Programme, however, cover the whole sphere of UNESCO's activities (Education, Science and Culture) and this Programme is not restricted to under-developed countries only but is offered to all member States without exception. No offer of scholarship or fellowship under this programme which would be of use to employees of the Defence Organisation has been received during the years 1958—60.

Oriental Gas Factory, Calcutta

*1113. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has disagreed with the West Bengal Government on the nationalisation of the Oriental Gas Factory of Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Governor of West Bengal has reserved the Oriental Gas Company Bill, 1960, as passed by both the Houses of the State Legislature, for the assent of the President and it is now under examination.

Montessori Training Course

*1114. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram-Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Montessori Training Course is recognised by Central Government for the purposes of recruitment in aided schools in the Union Territories;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any uniform policy is followed by State Governments in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The powers of recognition vest in the Administration of the Union Territories concerned.

(c) No, Sir. The State Governments exercise their powers of recognition in the light of the circumstances existing in the States and the standards of the Institutions concerned.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

*1115. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case against certain high officials of Air India International was launched under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, some time last year;

(b) if so, what was the result of the investigation; and

(c) whether any penalty was imposed and if so, in what manner?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) to (c). Last year the Director of Enforcement took up for investigation cases of alleged violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations against five officials of the Air India International. In adjudicating proceedings a penalty of Rs. 2000 was imposed on one and another officer was acquitted. Adjudication proceedings against one officer are still in progress. Of the remaining two, investigations have shown that there is no case against one, while the other case is still under investigation.

Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University

*1116. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Vice-Chancellor for the Delhi University has been appointed;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the method adopted for such selection?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. But he has not yet assumed charge of his office. The appointment of the Vice-Chancellor could not be finalised earlier as one of the members of the Committee constituted to prepare a panel for the purpose had proceeded abroad.

(c) The Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the President in his capacity as the Visitor of the University, from a panel of not less than three persons selected by a Committee of three persons two of whom are persons not connected with the University or a

recognised College or institution, nominated by the Executive Council and one person nominated by the Visitor. The Visitor appoints one of the three persons to be the Chairman of the Committee. If the Visitor does not approve of any of the persons so recommended, he can call for fresh recommendations.

Archaeological Department

*1117. **Dr. M. S. Aney:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several years ago the Estimates Committee recommended the transfer of the Archaeological Department to some place outside Delhi and there was a proposal for shifting it to Nagpur;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to implement the above proposal; and

(c) when the same will materialise?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Prehistory, Arabic and Persian Epigraphy, Excavation and Atlas Branches of the Department were shifted to Nagpur in 1958. The Chemical, Museums and Garden Branches have also been shifted outside Delhi. The shifting of the North-Western Circles is expected to be made soon. The Headquarters Office of the Department and the Archaeological Library will continue to remain in Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Rules Re: Forwarding Applications for Study Leave

*1118. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 209 on the 8th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the new rules guiding the forwarding of applications for better jobs and study leave to Government servants are applicable to scientific and technical personnel only;

(b) why the vast majority of non-technical permanent staff of the Secretariat have been denied these additional opportunities; and

(c) whether they are prevented from applying for posts outside their cadre even within the Government itself?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The study leave rules have not been revised. The instructions regarding the forwarding of applications of Government servants for posts elsewhere have been revised to some extent in their application to scientific and technical personnel and they have also been made more flexible in their application to Government servants in general.

(b) and (c). Applications from non-technical permanent staff of the Secretariat for permanent posts advertised by the Union Public Service Commission and the State Public Service Commissions can be forwarded freely. Their applications for other posts can also be forwarded at the discretion of the controlling authority.

Radio-Phone Links along Pipeline

*1119. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Radio-phone system along the 720 mile oil pipe-line in North East India is going to be established; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The system is divided into the following main components:

(i) VHF (Very High Frequency) Multichannel Trunk radio;

(ii) H.F. Emergency Stand-by Radio;

(iii) VHF Mobile Maintenance Radio;

(iv) Instrument Telemetry;

(v) Control and Instrumentation.

Copper, Zinc and Lead Deposits in Rajasthan

*1120. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the programme and schedule for the exploitation and processing of copper, zinc and lead in Rajasthan;

(b) what are the country's requirements of Copper, Zinc and Lead and our potential supply; and

(c) what was done in this matter till now since 1947 and what is the programme for the Third Five Year Plan in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The programmes for the exploitation and smelting of copper, zinc and lead ores in Rajasthan are scheduled as follows:

One electrolytic copper plant with an annual capacity of 10,000 tonnes of copper metal during the Third Five Year Plan has been proposed to be set up at Khetri in Rajasthan. The copper ore for this plant will be supplied from Khetri and also from Daribo areas currently being prospected by the Indian Bureau of Mines. One zinc smelter of capacity of 15,000 tonnes per year is being set up by the Metal Corporation of India at Udaipur. This project is likely to be completed by 1962.

(b) The present requirement of copper, lead and zinc metals in the country, as estimated by the Development Council for Nonferrous metals are of the order of 85,000 tonnes, 35,000 tonnes and 85,000 tonnes respectively, against the domestic production of about 8,000 tonnes of copper and 4,000 tonnes of lead metals. The supplies of zinc metal at present are entirely met by imports.

(c) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 89]

Theft in I.A.F. Station, Poona

*1121. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a theft occurred on the premises of No. 2 Wing, I.A.F., Poona in the first week of August, 1960; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees who were suspected of theft were beaten in the Air Force Guard Room on the 9th August, 1960 before reporting the matter to the Civil Police in Poona?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some employees have lodged a complaint to this effect with the Civil Police who have registered a case and are investigating it.

Indian Team to Rome Olympics

*1122. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Siva Raj:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the members of Indian team participating in the Rome Olympics;

(b) what criterion was followed in the selection of the Indian Team;

(c) the expenditure incurred on its visit; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a D.I.G. (Police) has been included in the team and that he was also the Chef-de-Mission?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 73; a list of the names has been laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 90].

(b) The selection of the Indian Contingent is the responsibility of the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations concerned, who have their Selection Committees. The Indian Olympic Association had laid certain qualifying standards for selection.

(c) Actual expenditure incurred will be known only after the return of the contingent. Government has, however, approved a maximum expenditure of Rupees Three lakhs, ninety-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-four for purposes of sanctioning Government's share of the expenditure.

(d) The Chef-de-Mission, Shri Ashwini Kumar, happens to be a D.I.G. (Police).

Supply of Coal to India Ceramics Ltd., Nellore

*1123. **Shri R. L. Reddy:**
Shri Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Ceramics Ltd., Nellore (Andhra Pradesh) has to close the concern on account of non-supply of coal;

(b) what are the reasons for the non-supply of coal;

(c) whether as a result of the closure about 300 employees will be thrown out of employment;

(d) what steps are being taken to supply coal; and

(e) what steps are being taken to reopen the concern?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A notice was received from the factory by the Coal Controller on the 8th August, 1960 that the factory would close from the 15th August for want of coal. But actual closure has not been reported.

(b) Movement of coal to this factory is *via* Waltair, which is difficult at times.

(c) to (e). No information is available whether the factory has actually closed or not. On receipt of the notice of closure, the Coal Controller arranged for the movement of three wagons, their total monthly requirement being 7 wagons. He has further given *ad hoc* sanction for 10 wagons from the Madhya Pradesh fields. This movement is being arranged on a preferential basis.

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. in Educational Institutions

*1124. **Shri B. C. Kamble:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in accordance with provisions of Article 46 of the Constitution of India in regard to promotion of 'Educational' and economic interest "with special care" of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes there has been made reservation for admission in different stages of education (School, High School, College and University);

(b) if so, whether this reservation is applicable to all educational institutions receiving Government aid; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to remove the difficulties in getting admission to different educational institutions for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly in Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Government of India have suggested to all State Governments and the Universities that:—

(i) 20 per cent of seats be reserved for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes students to enable them to get admission to educational institutions.

(ii) In case of admissions made by admission tests a 5 per cent reduction of marks for such students should be allowed provided that lower percentage prescribed does not fall below the minimum required to pass the qualifying examination.

(iii) The maximum age-limit for admission of such students should be raised by three years.

The Universities generally accepted these suggestions fully or partly and had issued necessary instructions to the institutions concerned.

At the primary & secondary stages no reservation of seats is considered necessary as generally there are no difficulties in getting admission at these levels.

(c) The Delhi University generally provides admission to students belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes if they satisfy minimum conditions for admission.

The University has also reserved seats for the students in the following institutes:—

1. Delhi Polytechnic.
2. Lady Hardinge Medical College.
3. Lady Irwin College.
4. Maulana Azad Medical College.
5. Central Institute of Education.

Hindi in Delhi Administration

*1125. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 701 on the 8th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report submitted by the Committee appointed in connection with the adoption of Hindi as the language of Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The decision of the Government of India on the report is contained in the Home Ministry's letter dated 26th July, 1960 to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, a copy of which is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 91].

Extension of Bombay Beggars Act to Delhi

*1126 **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 831 on the 8th March, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of extending the Bombay Beggars Act to Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, with suitable modifications, has been extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. It shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner may, by a notification in the official gazette, appoint.

DLF Loan to India

*1127. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Development Loan Fund's loan to India has been delayed this year because of certain difficulties; and

(b) if so, what are the difficulties?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

All-India Scientific Service

*1128. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1243 on the 2nd April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received and examined the recommendations of the Scientific Personnel Committee for constitution of an All-India Scientific Service in the country; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Committee has so far held six meetings but has not yet been able to finalise its report.

(b) Does not arise.

Drilling Operations

*1129. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1768, on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the proposal to start drilling operations near Budaun and Ujhani in a bid to discover oil; and

(b) the result of the seismic and analytical tests carried out?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Structural Well No. 1 at Ujhani was spudded in on 26th August, 1960 and the well has been drilled down to a depth of 233 metres on 2nd September, 1960. The well is being drilled for obtaining concrete sub-surface geological information and not specifically for oil or gas.

(b) The seismic results indicate that there is likely to be a rather abrupt change of character of the rock formations in the Ujhani at a depth of about 1,000 metres. The rock formations above this depth are essentially horizontal and of a comparatively younger geological age, whereas below this depth the rock formations are very much more compact and folded up in the form of a dome.

Clay Washing Plant, Neyveli

*1130. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether tenders for the supply of clay washing plant at Neyveli have been examined;

(b) whether any tender has been accepted; and

(c) if so, the name of the firm whose tender has been accepted and what was the nature of the tender?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The tender of Messrs. Dorr Oliver (India) Limited, Bombay, has been accepted by the Board of Directors. The offer is for the supply of a mechanised type of plant, capable of producing 10 tons of washed clay per 8 hours shift. Almost the entire

equipment will be indigenously manufactured. The firm will also supply spares and civil engineering drawings. Furthermore, the plant will be erected under their supervision.

Steel Re-Rolling Mills in Kerala

*1131. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been granted for establishing a steel re-rolling mill in Kerala;

(b) if so, to whom the licence has been granted;

(c) when the mill is to start functioning;

(d) whether the licencee has any previous experience in any steel or other metal works; and

(e) whether Government were satisfied about the financial capacity of the licencee?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes; to M/s. A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd., Cochin.

(c) The Mill is expected to be completed by June, 1961.

(d) The licencee is expected to put up the Mill in collaboration with a foreign firm who have the necessary experience.

(e) The State Government have said that the firm has the financial capacity to establish and operate a re-rolling mill.

Shuddha Ayurveda Courses in Banaras Hindu University

*1132. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is examining any scheme to start Shuddha Ayurveda courses in Banaras Hindu University;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme proposed and the stage at which it has reached;

(c) whether the Shuddha Ayurveda will in any way be connected with the new M.B.B.S. medical courses of study;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Banaras Hindu University itself proposed abolition of Ayurvedic college; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The needs of the University for the development of Shuddha Ayurveda at the post-graduate level are under the consideration of the University Grants Commission. The Commission propose to refer the matter to a Visiting Committee shortly;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The present Ayurvedic College is not being abolished but is being converted into a college of Medical Sciences offering training for M.B.B.S. with elements of Ayurveda integrated in it.

Employment in Public Sector

*1133. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in matters of employment "Foreign Qualifications" are preferred in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There are no rules or instructions for giving preference to foreign qualifications for purposes of employment in the public services.

(b) Does not arise.

Petroleum Products

*1134 { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of petroleum products under the recent pact with Soviet Oil Export Organisation would lead to any reduction in prices; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A contract between the Indian Oil Company Ltd., the wholly Government-owned Distribution Organisation, and the U.S.S.R. Oil Export Organisation for import of deficit petroleum products was signed on 15th July, 1960. One shipment has so far been received. It is too early to estimate the impact of the import of deficit petroleum products from Russia on the present prices of various petroleum products.

Reference of Cases to Administrative Vigilance Division

*1135. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to refer the criticisms of the Estimates and Public Accounts Committees of Parliament on Government's working and cases of administrative negligence spotlighted by them to the Administrative Vigilance Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs for special scrutiny and speedy remedial action;

(b) if so, what cases have been referred to the Administrative Vigilance Division since the decision was taken; and

(c) details of action taken in regard thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The Administrative Vigilance Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs scrutinise the reports of Parliamentary Committees like the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee to find out which of the irregularities reported by such Committees to Parliament conceal elements of lack of integrity. On such scrutiny specific items are referred to the concerned administrative Ministry for such action as may be considered necessary in each case.

(b) 53 such items reported by the Public Accounts Committee in their reports presented during the year 1959 and 61 items in the reports submitted by the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee during 1960 have been referred to the various Ministries so far.

(c) A statement showing action taken in respect of the items referred to in the reports of the year 1959 is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 92]. Action in regard to the remaining cases is pending.

मंत्रालयों की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों का हिन्दी संस्करण

*११३६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी मन्त्रालयों की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों के हिन्दी-संस्करण संसद सदस्यों को उनके अंग्रेजी संस्करण के साथ नहीं बांटे जाते ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संसद् के पिछले अधिवेशन में कुछ मंत्रालयों की हिन्दी रिपोर्टें उन मन्त्रालयों की बजट सम्बन्धी मांगों पर चर्चा समाप्त हो जाने के बाद बांटी गई थीं; और

(ग) यदि हां तो, इसके क्या कारण हैं और स्थिति में सुधार के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) १४ मन्त्रालयों की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों के हिन्दी संस्करण और तीन मन्त्रालयों की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों के हिन्दी सारांश, सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयों के अनुदानों की चर्चा होने से पूर्व बांटे गये ।

(ख) सात मन्त्रालयों की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों के हिन्दी संस्करण, अपनी अनुदान सम्बन्धी चर्चा समाप्त हो जाने के बाद बांटे गए ।

(ग) कुछ मन्त्रालयों को अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्टों के हिन्दी संस्करण को छापेखाने से प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयां पेश आईं । हिन्दी जानने वाले स्टाफ की कमी होने से कुछ मन्त्रालयों को भी इस कार्य में देरी हुई । वार्षिक रिपोर्टों के हिन्दी रूपान्तरों को अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरों के साथ वितरण के लिये सब मन्त्रालयों को आदेश दिये गये हैं ।

Seizure of Gold at Dum Dum

*1137. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that customs authorities at Dum Dum airport seized on the 7th August, 1960 night 19 gold bars from a passenger who was West-bound from Bangkok; and

(b) if so, the details of the case?

The Minister of Finance and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) and (b). The details of the case are given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

One Mr. M. J. Blakely, a U.S. national, arrived at Dum Dum airport, Calcutta, from Bangkok on the night of the pth August, 1960. It transpired that Mr. Blakely was in transit to Karachi and he was booked toleave by another flight at 2.00 A.M. the next morning *i.e.*, 7th August, 1960. The suspicion of the Customs officer at Dum Dum airport was aroused, and they decided to search Mr. Blakely. Prior to the search he was asked whether he had anything to declare. He declared that he had some gold on his person, and removed from his person a silk jacket containing 18 bars of gold. He also produced another bar of gold which had been strapped to his leg with adhesive tape. The weight and value of the gold have been found to be 600 tolas and Rs. 78,000 respectively. Investigations into the case are in progress.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

*1138. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the highest number of cases regarding violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations were registered during 1959-60;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to check such cases; and

(c) the number of cases where adjudication proceedings have started?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in the number indicates that the Enforcement Directorate has been quite vigilant and taken effective steps to detect such offences and punish the guilty.

(c) Out of the cases registered during the year (1959-60), adjudication proceedings have been started in 105 cases.

Elections in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

*1139. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state the progress made for holding early general elections in the snow-bound areas

of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh as proposed by the Law Minister during the discussion in Lok Sabha on the 1st April, 1960 on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): The matter is at present under the consideration of Government and a decision is likely to be taken in the near future.

Social Welfare Schemes for Backward Classes

*1140. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1181 on the 30th March, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to appoint the Central Co-ordinating Committee for proper working of Welfare Schemes for backward classes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Violet Alva): The Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission have been requested to intimate names of the representatives whom they would like to nominate to the Committee.

Oil Pipe-Line Factory in Rourekela

*1141. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) by what time the oil pipe-line factory in Rourkela is targetted to go into production; and

(b) when will the construction of the oil pipe-line from Assam Oilfields to Gauhati and Barauni start?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) During September, 1960.

(b) Actual construction of the pipeline is expected to commence in October, 1960.

1030(Ai)LSD—3.

Travel Quota to Indians going Abroad

*1142. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently considered the demand for the restoration of basic travel quota to Indians going abroad;

(b) what would be the effect on economy if the free limit of currency is (i) restored to Rs. 270 or (i) raised to Rs. 500; and

(c) how have the present restrictions affecter remittances from abroad?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Yes, Sir, but in view of our very difficult foreign exchange position, Government have decided not to restore the basic travel quota for the present.

(b) On the assumption that the number of persons going abroad remains as at present, the increase in foreign exchange expenditure is roughly estimated at Rs. 117 lakhs, if the limit is raised to Rs. 270 and at Rs. 255 lakhs if the limit is raised to Rs. 500. The actual additional liability will, however, be much larger, since a much larger number of persons is likely to go abroad consequent on the increase in the limits.

(c) The present restrictions on travel abroad have not affected remittances from abroad adversely.

Machinery for Neyveli Fertilizer Project

*1143. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plant and machinery required for the Neyveli Fertilizer Project have been received; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and when these are expected to be received?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No; in accordance with the terms of the contracts concluded by the Corporation with Messrs. Pintsch-Bamag-Linde, West Germany, and Messrs. Ansaldo, Italy, the delivery of the plant, machinery and equipment is to commence this month and be completed by December, 1951.

Economic Classification of Government Budget

*1144. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in preparing the Economic Classification of the Central Government Budget for each of the years from 1950-51 to 1955-56; and

(b) when a copy of the same is likely to be placed on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The sorting out and reclassification of figures under various heads has been more or less completed. Considerable work has yet to be done by way of checking and tallying of these figures with those available in the Appropriation Accounts.

(b) The question of releasing the results will be considered after the work is completed.

Scrap Processing Industry

*1145. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scrap processing industry is accorded direct representation in the Iron and Steel Advisory Council; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It has not been considered necessary to give individual representation to particular sections of steel trade/industry.

Multi-purpose Schools in Maharashtra

2132. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of Multi-purpose Schools opened so far since the scheme started in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): 22 (10 Government and, 12 non-Government).

Aid to Nepal

2133. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 403 on the 24th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the further progress made in regard to the aid which is being given to the Nepal Government for the execution of their Development Plan; and

(b) the total aid given so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The further progress made, since February, 1960 under India's Aid Programme in Nepal, is as follows:

(i) Assistance to the extent of Rs. 1·18 crores in the following in the following fields has been agreed to:—

(1) Development of Horticulture;

(2) Development of Veterinary Service;

(3) Development of Tribhuvan University;

(4) Development of Forestry;

(5) Establishment of National Archives;

(6) Establishment of Industrial Estates; and

(7) Establishment of Engineering School.

(ii) Payment of the following cash grants to the various institutions through the Government of Nepal and the Development Boards etc:—

(1) Rs. 5:5 lakhs to the Minor Irrigation and Water Supply Board under the 1954 Agreement;

(2) Rs. 6 lakhs to the Minor Irrigation and Water Supply Board under the 1959 Agreement;

(3) Rs. 12 lakhs to Regional Trasepor:ation Organisation;

(4) Rs. 1·20 lakhs to educational institutions *viz.* Rs. 80,000 to Tribhuvan Adarsha Vidyalaya and Rs. 40,000 to Gandhi Smarak Nidhi;

(5) Rs. 1:5 lakhs to the Maternity Home and Child Welfare Board;

(6) Rs. 5 lakhs to the Village Development Board; and

(iii) The progress on Works/Surveys is as follows:—

(1) The Tribhuvan Raj Path continues to be maintained and the work of widening the road, easing the curves and improving the gradients is in full swing.

(2) Under the Tripartite Agreement, work is in progress on Raxaul-Bhainse Road, Nautanwa-Pokhara Road, Kathmandu-Trisuli Road, Nepalganj-Surkhet Road, Dharan-Dhankuta -Bhojpur Road, Kathmandu-Sindhauli-Janakpur Road, Dhangarhi-Dandeldhura -Baitadi Road and Krishnanagar-Piuthan Road. Work on Kathmandu-Trisuli Road to make it fit for plying of trucks will start immediately after the rains. It was made jeepable before the rains. Work on Dhankutta-Terathum, Kathmandu-Pokhara Road and Sallyan-Piuthan Road are also scheduled to start shortly.

(3) Under the Minor Irrigation Projects, the crest level was reched in the masonry structure for Pokhara works. The bridge on Phirke Khole was completed and opened to use. In the case of Tika Bhairab, 23 bridges and culverts have already been put up and arrangements for the remaining 17 are in progress. Work on other Minor Irrigation Projects is also in progress.

(4) Amlekhganj, Balambu and Sankhu Water Supply Schemes have been completed.

(5) In respect of the Trisuli Hydro-electric Project, working estimates have been prepared for the Head works power channel, tunnels, balancing reservoir and the bridge across the Trisuli river. The work of constructing staff quarters and approach roads in the project area has been awarded on contract and work is under way. The work of constructing the substructure of the Trisuli bridge has also been awarded on contract recently. Arrangements are being made to call for tenders for the remaining works. Tools and machinery of the value of Rs. 4 lakhs have already been received.

(6) 28,199 sq. miles of triangulation and 1,828 linear miles traversing has been com-

pleted. Survey has been completed for 23,594 sq. miles, fair drawing for 17,336 sq. miles.

(iv) Further technical assistance in the fields of education, village development, minor irrigation, and roads has been given. Candidates are also being trained locally in the Engineering School and the Rural Institute. About 17 additional technical personnel were supplied since February, 1960 in various fields.

(b) It is anticipated that a sum of Rs. 410 lakhs will have been spent from 1st April, 1956 to-date on giving technical and economic assistance to Nepal for their development schemes.

Playing of Cards in Government Buildings

2134. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that playing of cards by Government Staff (Clerks) in Government buildings has recently been prohibited by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for this prohibition; and

(c) what punishment has been prescribed by Government for the offenders?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No such instructions have been issued by Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Tobacco Crop in Kangra

2135. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the area under tobacco crop in Kangra District is negligible;

(b) whether it is a fact that no tobacco is grown in this District for commercial purposes;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Kangra District was exempted from Excise Duty on tobacco;

(d) the excise duty derived from tobacco in the Kangra District during the last three years; and

(e) the staff appointed for the purpose of excise duty on tobacco and the expenditure incurred on it during the above-mentioned period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Generally, no tobacco is grown in this District for commercial purposes.

(c) Tobacco grown in Kangra District was formerly exempted from excise duty as an experimental measure under the "Hilly, Jungle and Desert Area Scheme". This scheme was, however, replaced in 1958 by what is known as the "Multiple Officers' Range Scheme", under which tobacco cultivation has been divided into notified (predominantly non-commercial) and non-notified (predominantly commercial) areas. Notified areas generally included all erstwhile Hilly, Jungle and Desert Areas and also similar sparse-growing areas in the plains. The Collectors who are authorised to notify areas, subject to the overall limits of 20 cents and 100 lbs. prescribed in rules 15 and 16 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, are mainly guided by local conditions and the consideration that the scheme is to be so operated as to eliminate a large number of petty cultivators. Accordingly, growers cultivating upto 6 cents and producing upto 40 lbs. in the Kangra District have been exempted.

(d).

Year	*Central Excise duty* (in rupees).
1957-58.	24,530
1958-59.	23,620
1959-60.	33,038

(e) (i) Staff appointed:

(a) Inspector of Central Excise—One.

(b) Sepoy of Central Excise—One.

(ii)

Year	*Expenditure incurred* (in rupees)
1957-58.	4,360
1958-59.	4,956
1959-60.	5,052

Financial Aid to Political Sufferers in Delhi

2136. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of political sufferers in Delhi who have applied for financial aid from Government during 1960 so far; and

(b) the number of such political sufferers who have been granted financial aid?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Sixty-three—(upto 31st August, 1960).

(b) Forty-nine—(upto 31st August, 1960).

Untouchability (Offences) Act

2137. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases have been taken up for offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 in India during 1960 so far; and

(b) what percentage of such cases ended in conviction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the **Table** of the House in due course.

गाजीपुर का अफीम का कारखाना

२१३८. **श्री ह० प्र० सिंह :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५८–५९ में गाजीपुर के अफीम कारखाने को कितना शुद्ध लाभ हुआ; और

(ख) श्रमिकों को बोनस के रूप में कुल कितना धन दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) ८१,७५,५९५ रुपये ।

(ख) कुछ नहीं । यह कारखाना कोई व्यापारिक संस्था नहीं है और इसके ज्यादातर कर्मचारी मादक द्रव्य विभाग (नारकोटिक्स डिपार्टमेंट) में नियमित रूप से काम करते हैं इसलिए लाभ में हिस्सा बांटने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

Abduction Cases in Delhi

2139. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of abduction in Delhi during 1960 so far;

(b) how many of them were boys and how many of them were girls;

(c) how many of them have been traced so far; and

(d) the steps taken to trace the rest of them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 6 (upto 25th August, 1960).

(b) Boy (minor).	1
Man.	1
Women.	4

(c) 4.

(d) Vigorous efforts are being made to trace the remaining persons. Their cases are still under investigation and are being pursued.

Development of Urdu in Delhi

2140. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration forwarded any proposal to the Central Government in 1959-60 for grants for development of Urdu language; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals submitted?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Balika Ashram near Simla

2141. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 836 on the 8th March, 1960 and state the progress made so far in setting up a Balika Ashram near Simla?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Balika Ashram has been started with effect from the 9th of March, 1960 in a donated building at Summer Hill near Simla. The present strength of inmates is 19.

Cases under Arms Act in Himachal Pradesh

2142. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested in Himachal Pradesh under Arms Act in 1959;

(b) the number out of them convicted; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the production of unlicensed arms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 131.

(b) 129.

(c) The police are maintaining vigilance.

Three-Year Degree Course in Punjab

2143. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Punjab where colleges for three year degree course have been set up;

(b) the amount of aid given to these colleges in 1959-60 and when it was given;

(c) how much special aid has been given or is proposed to be given to the colleges where arrangement for science teaching exists; and

(d) the aid proposed to be given to these colleges for the scientific equipment?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 93].

(b) A sum of Rs. 12,92,000 was paid in March, 1960.

(c) and (d). The assistance given under the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme includes the provision for science teaching and scientific equipment. Hence, no special aid is given to such colleges.

Salary Scales of College Teachers

2144. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total grant sanctioned by the Centre to each State Government for increasing the salary scales of college teachers during 1959-60; and

(b) whether all the States have utilised the grants in full?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement showing the grants paid by the U.G.C. to Universities for the purpose is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 94]. No grants are paid to the State Governments in

this regard. Complete information about the amounts utilized is not yet available.

Development of Education in Laccadives

2145. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government during 1959-60 for the development of education in the Union territory of the Laccadive Islands?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 95].

Output of Steel

2146. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total output of steel during 1959-60; and

(b) to what extent the *per capita* consumption of steel increased during 1959-60?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) During 1959-60 the production of finished steel was 1,871,100 tons.

(b) The *per capita* consumption increased by 1·43 lbs. during 1959-60.

Manipuri Dance

2147. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi has advanced financial grants during 1958-59 and 1959-60 for encouraging Manipuri dance; and

(b) if so, the amounts thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1958-59—Rs. 20,000.

1959-60.—Rs. 27,000.

Primary Schools in Delhi

2148. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary schools in Delhi;

(b) the number of students reading in them;

(c) whether it is necessary to increase the number of primary schools in Delhi immediately; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 655.

(b) About 2,19,000.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Tobacco Cultivation in Punjab

2149. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area brought under cultivation of tobacco in Punjab during 1959-60;

(b) the income accrued in excise duty thereon;

(c) the efforts made for the export of tobacco to foreign countries during 1959-60; and

(d) the quantity of stocks held up in 1959-60 in Punjab with the cultivators for want of buyers and the value thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 4,890 acres.

(b) Since the tobacco produced in a particular State is allowed to transported in bond, that is, without payment of duty, from one place to another within or outside the State and the duty is realised from the licensee who ultimately clears it for home consumption, it is not possible to furnish with any degree of accuracy the actual revenue accrued from the tobacco of a particular crop produced

in a particular State. However, the potential revenue on tobacco produced in the State of Punjab during 1959-60 is estimated at Rs. 25·10 lakhs.

(c) The following steps have been taken to promote exports of tobacco:—

(1) Supplying samples of tobacco to the Tobacco Monopolies and important cigarette manufacturers in foreign countries as well as for display in show cases in the India Government Consulate and Embassy Offices abroad.

(2) Displaying Tobacco in International Exhibitions and Trade Fairs.

(3) Including Tobacco in the bilateral Trade Agreement.

(4) Undertaking a Tobacco growing project with the assistance of a German Tobacco Expert for producing tobacco suitable to the German taste.

(5) Giving priority for "Programmed" movements of tobacco by rail from the producing centres to the ports.

(6) Undertaking continuous market surveys of important markets of tobacco through Tobacco Officers. At present such surveys are undertaken through the Officers stationed at Hongkong, and Antwerp (Belgium).

In addition, it is proposed to intensify propaganda within the country through Tobacco Extension Service Organization and through various experimental farms and Research Stations for improving the quality and reducing the cost.

(d) As far as Government are aware, no quantity of tobacco is held up with the cultivators for want of buyers.

Law and Order in University Campus of Delhi

2150. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to inquire into the problem of law and order in the University campus of Delhi and to suggest ways and means of improving it has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations therein?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Committee has made some recommendations but these have yet to be considered by the Executive Council of the University. It is, therefore, not advisable to make public the recommendations at this stage.

D.P.s in Andamans

2151. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons rehabilitated in the Andamans so far; and

(b) the number of displaced persons still to be rehabilitated in the Andamans?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 10,243.

(b) According to the existing Colonisation Scheme of the Andamans, a total of 4,000 families consisting of 20,000 persons is to be settled in the Andamans. No specific number has been separately fixed for rehabilitation of displaced persons. The displaced families settled so far comprise more than 80 per cent. of the total families settled.

भारत में पाकिस्तानी

२१५२. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २७ अप्रैल, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २६४३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कितने पाकिस्तानी मुसलमान भारत में बिना पार-पत्र के अवैध रूप से रह रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इन में से कुछ लोग राष्ट्र-विरोधी तथा सरकार-विरोधी कार्यवाहियों में भाग लेते हुए पकड़े गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या भारत में इस प्रकार अवैध रूप से रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के बारे में सरकार ने कोई नीति निश्चित की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बाजपेयी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

Law relating to Hire-purchase

2153. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the law relating to hire-purchase in India has been examined; and

(b) if so, when legislation in this regard will be introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) The matter is being examined by the Law Commission.

(b) The question of undertaking legislation can be considered only after the Report of the Law Commission is received by the Government, and it is therefore not possible at this stage to give any indication of the action which may be taken by the Government after the receipt of the Report.

Financial Rules and Accounting Procedure

2154. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1555 on the 30th March, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far for simplification of financial rules and accounting procedure to meet the requirements of the present situation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is contained in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 96].

Rehabilitation of Released Prisoners

2155. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Halder:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given ot Unstarred Question No. 1557 on the 30th March, 1960 and state at what stage is the scheme for after-care and rehabilitation of released prisoners?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The scheme for after-care and rehabilitation of released prisoners has been approved by the Jail Advisory Committee, Delhi and its financial implications are being examined.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

2156. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

part (b) of Starred Question No. 1378 on the 11th September, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal to place the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on a statutory footing?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, the Government of India feel that it would not be in national interest to change the character of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the present.

Collaboration between National Laboratories and Universities

2157. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to expand the extent and scope of collaboration between the National Laboratories and Universities?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Collaboration between National Laboratories and Universities is fostered by participation of research workers and scholars in symposia, seminars, colloquia, lectures and discussions. Professors and Experts of the Universities are nominated as members on Research Committees of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and also on Executive Councils of the National Laboratories. Scientists from the National Laboratories give lectures to University scholars and some of them act as Examiners of post-graduate research workers of the Universities.

Wherever possible Research facilities are provided in the National Laboratories to scholars from Universities. Many universities have recognised research work done by scientists in the National Laboratories for award of higher Degrees e.g. Ph.D.; D.Sc.

Utilization of Ex-Servicemen in Industries

2158. **Shri Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 993 on the 21st March, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to utilise the talent and experience of ex-servicemen in the various industries?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): A study Group has been set up to make detailed recommendations in this connection and its recommendations are awaited.

Jyoti Project at Ferozepore

2159. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1069 on the 24th March, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in construction of Jyoti Project at Ferozepore for accommodation of troops?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Progress on construction of quarters as on 25-8-1960 is as follows:

(a) Officers' quarters—32 per cent.

(b) J.C.Os. quarters—30·83 per cent.

(c) Other Ranks' quarters—49·70 per cent.

(d) Non Combatants (Enrolled) quaters—43·70 per cent.

National Youth Centre in New Delhi

2160. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 1267 on the 21st March, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in allotting the required plot of land for the development of National Youth Centre, New Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply are still examining the request for the allotment of land.

Jail Manual

2161. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1094 on the 24th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the draft Jail Manual has been printed; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The draft Jail Manual has been printed and copies have been forwarded to the State Governments for their views. The draft Manual will be examined in the light of the comments received and a copy will be laid on the Table of the House after it has been finalised.

House of Mirza Ghalib in Delhi

2162. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1421 on the 11th April, 1960 and state the progress since made in the acquisition of the house of Mirza Ghalib in Delhi and converting it into a national memorial?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): It has been decided not to acquire the property for converting it into a national memorial.

National Theatre, Delhi

2163. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1961 on the 11th April, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in completion of the National Theatre in Delhi?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Preliminary work in connection with the plans for the theatre is being continued.

Tools and Instruments Designing Institutes

2164. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up institutes for designing and developing tools and precision instruments in various regions has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) There is no scheme for setting up regional institutes for designing and developing tools and precision instruments.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत में विदेशी

२१६५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में लगभग कितने विदेशी रह रहे हैं; और

(ख) उनमें कितने प्रतिशत चीनी हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार १-७-१९६० को रजिस्टर्ड विदेशियों (राष्ट्र मण्डल और पाकिस्तान के नागरिकों को छोड़ कर) की संख्या ५३,४१२ थी, और

(ख) २३ ।

सशस्त्र सेना में विदेशी

२१६६. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६० में सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना में कितने विदेशी राष्ट्रजन थे ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने अफसर, टैक्नीशियन और अन्य सैनिक थे और ये कि न किन देशों के रहने वाले हैं ; और

(ग) आयुध कारखानों में कितने विदेशी राष्ट्रजन काम कर रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) से (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना में इस समय सेवा कर रहे विदेशी राष्ट्रीयता के २४ व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं । १४ (जिन में ५ सेवा निवृत्ति से पूर्व अवकाश पर हैं) इस समय प्रतिरक्षा कारखानों में काम कर रहे हैं । इन आंकड़ों का, उन की पद नियुक्ति और सम्बद्ध देशों पर आधारित विभाजन इस प्रकार है :

सेना—		
सशस्त्र सेवा आफिसर (तकनीकी)		१ आर्मेनिया
सशस्त्र सेवा आफिसर (अतकनीकी)		२ श्रीलंका
असैनिक आफिसर (तकनीकी)		१ श्रीलंका
अवर श्रेणी (अतकनीकी)		२ (श्रीलंका १) (बर्मा १)
असैनिक (नानगटिड तकनीकी) .		१ यू० के०
	कुल संख्या	७
नौसेना—		
सशस्त्र सेवा आफ़िसर (तकनीकी)		१ यू० के०
असैनिक आफ़िसर (तकनीकी)		१ यू० के०
	कुल संख्या	२
वायु सेना—		
सशस्त्र सेवा आफ़िसर (तकनीकी)		२ (बर्मा १) (अफगानिस्तान १)

असैनिक आफ़िसर (तक्नीकी)	.	१२ (यू० के० १०) (फ्रांस २)
असैनिक आफ़िसर (अतक्नीकी) .		१ यू० के०
	कुल संख्या	१५
प्रतिरक्षा कारखाने—		
असैनिक आफिसर (तक्नीकी)		११ (यू० के० ६) (आयरलैंड १) (जर्मनी १)
असैनिक (नानगजिटड तक्नीकी)		२ (बर्मा १) (वेस्ट इण्डीज़ १)
असैनिक (नानगजिटड अतक्नीकी)		१ पाकिस्तान
	कुल संख्या	१४
	कुल जोड़	३८

विदेश भेजे गये इंजीनियर

२१६७. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री १६ फरवरी, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या १९५८–५९ और १९५९–६० में विदेश भेजे गये इस्पात-कारखाने के इंजीनीयर वापस आ गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या वे इंजीनीयर नये स्नातक थे या सरकारी कमचारी थे; और

(ग) उपरोक्त इंजीनीयरों के अतिरिक्त और कितने इंजीनीयरों की सरकार को आवश्यकता है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड द्वारा विदेश भेजे जाने वाले तथा विदेश से वापिस आने वाले इंजीनीयरों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

	भेजे गये	वापिस आये
१९५८–५९ .	२६८	२४४
१९५९–६० .	२९२	१३०

(ख) अधिकतर इंजीनीयर नये स्नातक थे और हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड द्वारा भरती किये गये थे । इन्हें भारतवर्ष में प्रारम्भिक प्रशिक्षण के पश्चात् विदेश भेजा गया था ।

(ग) दस लाख टन के तीन इस्पात संयंत्रों के लिए हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड को लगभग २,००० इंजीनीयरों की आवश्यकता है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में खाम्पा लोग

२१६८. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में खाम्पा लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने खानाबदोशों की तरह रहते हैं और कितने अपने मकानों में ;

(ग) क्या उनका पंजीयन किया गया है या नहीं ; और

(घ) उनकी गतिविधियों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) और (ख). हिमाचल प्रदेश में ४०४ खाम्पा हैं। वे अधिकतर सड़क निर्माण कार्य में लगे हुए हैं और, इसलिए, कार्य की स्थिति के अनुसार एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाते रहते हैं।

(ग) सिवाये उन खाम्पा लोगों के, जो कि इस प्रदेश में १५ वर्ष या इससे अधिक समय से रहते हैं और जो भारतीय नागरिक होने का दावा करते हैं, सब का पंजीयन (registration) किया गया है।

(घ) इन व्यक्तियों की गतिविधियों पर कड़ी निगरानी की जा रही है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र

२१६९. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में मुख्य सचिव और जिला मैजिस्ट्रेटों ने १९५८ और १९५९ में कितनी-कितनी बार पांगी (जिला चम्बा), मीनी, हंगरंग और शिपकिला (जिला महासू) का दौरा किया ; और

(ख) क्या उन्होंने उस क्षेत्र के बारे में भारत सरकार को कोई प्रतिवेदन दिया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त): (क) और (ख). हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुख्य सचिव महोदय दौरा नहीं करते हैं और, इसलिये, इन क्षेत्रों में उनके दौरे करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। सन् १९५८ और १९५९ में चम्बा के जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट पांगी का दौरा नहीं कर सके। इस वर्ष उनको पांगी का दौरा करने तथा अपने दौरे की रिपोर्ट भेजने के आदेश दिये गये हैं। इन वर्षों में महासू के जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट भी चीनी, हंगरंग और शिपकिला का दौरा नहीं कर सके। अभी बनाये गये नये किन्नौर जिले में इन क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया गया है और ये अब एक अलग मैजिस्ट्रेट के अधीन हैं।

Harijan Families in Tripura

2170. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 62 Harijan families were to be given settlement of land at Jagatpur (Thakkarbappa Nagar) under Mahanpur Tehsil, Sadar Division, Tripura, but they have not yet been given settlement of land; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay and when they are expected to get settlement?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). 65 families, 10 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 55 belonging to other backward classes, of village Jagatpur have formed a co-operative farming society which has been registered under the Act. Settlement proposal for 24 Drones and 6 Kanis of land free of Nazrana has been sanctioned in favour of this society. The society has also been exempted from the payment of rent for the first three years.

Black Market in Iron and Steel in Delhi

2171. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that iron and steel which are in short supply and not available to the manufacturers are available in large quantities for free sale at exorbitant rate in Delhi markets (Motiya Khan); and

(b) what Government propose to do in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) May-be that some steel is illegally sold at

higher than the prescribed prices not only in Delhi but elsewhere also. But the quantity cannot be large in relation to the quantity sold at prescribed prices.

(b) It is the responsibility of State Governments to enforce the control of prices. In conditions of scarcity, this is somewhat difficult, particularly when steel is sold by consumers themselves. Government hope to increase supplies and thereby enable bonafide manufacturers and consumers to obtain their requirements at prescribed prices.

Iron and Steel for Small Scale Industries in Rajasthan

2172. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quota of iron and steel sanctioned for the small scale industries of Rajasthan during the last 3 licensing periods and what is the actual physical delivery against these quotas; and

(b) what quantity of this was made available to stockists dealing with small industries quota for the same period and how much of this was intended to serve as buffer stock and how much was utilised for free sale?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Allocation of iron and steel for small scale industries in Rajasthan during the last three licensing periods was as follows:

April-June 1959—2323 tons.

July-September 1959—2573 tons.

October 1959—March 1960—8620 tons.

Against the above allocation, despatches during 1959-60 were 1321 tons.

There are no registered stockists specially for Small Scale Industries quota, but a Small Scale Industries consumer can get his requirement from either the controlled stockist or from the registered stockist depending on whether he gets a quota certificate or a permit from the State Government. It is understood from the State Government that Small Scale Industries quota has not been allotted to the registered stockists. The question of any free sale therefore does not arise. No controlled stockists have so far been allowed free sale in Rajasthan.

Registered stockists are not allowed any buffer stock but even in the case of controlled stockists there is no separate earmarking of stocks as "buffer" and stockists are free to dispose of their entire stocks if demands are placed on them by the quota holders.

Excise Duty on Khandsari Sugar in U.P.

2173. Shri Ram Saran: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise duty realised from Khandsari Sugar in U.P. during the year 1959-60 and its break-up from month to month;

(b) the effect of alternate compound duty on centrifugal machines on the amount realised; and

(c) the percentage of manufacturers who opted for the alternate compound duty?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). A statement showing the available information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 97].

Geological Survey in Punjab

2174. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any extensive geological survey has been carrid out in Shivalak Hills, Punjab State, during 1960 so far;

(b) if so, whether any precious minerals have been discovered in that region; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to exploit this area further?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 294 sq. miles were geologically mapped in the Shivalak Hills in the Punjab State during 1960 by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. In addition considerable amount of work on linear geological traverses was undertaken for obtaining stratigraphic information.

(b) No economic minerals were found.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Coking Coal

2175. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the "Commercial Circles" feel no incentive at present to boost the production of coking coal because of certain restrictions and lack of sufficient assistance from Governments' side;

(b) if so, the nature of sueh restrictions and the steps taken in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the production can be stepped up by the use of open-cast mining process, which can be adopted only if Government is prepared to give an adequate subsidy because the production at the current price is unremunerative;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to give such subsidy; and

(e) if the reply to part (d) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). This is a matter of opinion. Government are not aware of any "restrictions" which may come in the way of additional raisings of coking coal. They are extending to the industry whatever assistance is possible.

(c) Government do not agree that production is generally unremunerative at the existing price.

Any specific proposal received from the industry in regard to open-cast mining will be carefully considered by the Coal Board.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Welfare Schemes for Backward Classes

2176. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States have not yet submitted their progress report of the welfare schemes for the backward classes for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the names of such States?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Progress reports for the year 1958-59 have been received from all the States. For the year 1959-60, progress reports for the first half of the year have been received from all the States. In respect of the second half of the year the reports which were due by the 30th June, 1960, have not been received from any State except Orissa.

Shifting of A.G. Office from Simla to Chandigarh

2177. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Accountant General's Office will be shifted from Simla to Chandigarh; and

(b) what is the policy of the Government in this connection?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The question of the move of the office of the Accountant General, Punjab from Simla to Chandigarh is under consideration.

(b) It is the general policy to locate the Accountant General's Office in the same place as the Secretariat of the State Government concerned whenever it is practicable.

मध्य प्रदेश में अफीम का तस्कर-व्यापार

२१७८. **श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में १ मार्च, १९६० से १५ जून, १९६० तक अफीम का तस्कर-व्यापार करने वाले कितने गिरोह पकड़े गये ;

(ख) इन गिरोहों से कितने मूल्य की अफीम, कुल नकदी और विभिन्न वाहन पकड़े गये ; और

(ग) इनमें से कितने गिरोह और वाहन मध्य प्रदेश के थे और कितने अन्य राज्यों के थे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) ७ ।

(ख) ३७,८४३ रुपये की गैर, कानूनी अफीम, ९२९५ रुपये के करेंसी नोट और ५ कीमती मोटर गाड़ियां (कारें) ज़ब्त की गयीं।

(ग) जो ७ गिरोह पकड़े गये उनमें से २ मध्य प्रदेश और २ राजस्थान के जान पड़े और एक-एक दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब से आया था । ज़ब्त की गयी ५ मोटर गाड़ियों में से मध्य प्रदेश की कोई न थी ; दो मोटर गाड़ियों की रजिस्ट्री बम्बई में और एक-एक की उत्तर प्रदेश, मैसूर और दिल्ली में हुई थी ।

Scholarships for Training in Russian Dance and Music

2179. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that offers of scholarships have been received by the Government of India for training in Russian dance and music;

(b) if so, whether these offers have been accepted by Government; and

(c) what are the terms and conditions of this offer?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir, an offer of three such scholarships has been received.

(b) The offer has not yet been accepted as information is awaited regarding fields of study and qualifications of scholars.

(c) The scholarships may be for from one to three years and include maintenance allowance of Roubles 900 per month, recreation allowance of Roubles 1500 and clothing allowance of Roubles 3000. In addition, free accommodation, free medical aid, full study tour allowance, where necessary and one way passage from Moscow to Delhi on completion of the course will be offered.

Open Air Theatres

2180. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four open air theatres are to be put up in New Delhi and Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the places for putting up the theatres have been selected; and

(c) when these will be put up?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). A few sites for putting up Open Air theatres have been selected tentatively but the matter has not been finalised yet.

Malayalam Newspaper receiving Foreign Aid

2181. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a daily newspaper in Malayalam 'Keraladhwani' published from Kottayam, Kerala is receiving foreign aid; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). No regular inquiry has been made but it is understood that some aid is received from abroad.

Committee for Administrative Efficiency in Central Excise Department

2182. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to recommend measures for obtaining administrative efficiency and economy in the Central Excise Department; and

(b) what is the personnel of the Committee and its terms of reference?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Estimates Committee regarding the appointment of a Central Excise Reorganisation Committee to make a comprehensive examination of the organisation and working of the Central Excise Department.

(b) the matter is under consideration.

कठपुतली का तमाशा

२१८३. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल: क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विकास खण्डों में कठपुतली के तमाशे दिखाये जा रहे हैं और जनता पर इसका बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में ये शतमाशे दिखाये जा रहे हैं और क्या अन्य स्थानों पर भी इस प्रकार के कठपुतली के तमाशे करवाने की कोई योजना है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, दिल्ली, राजस्थान, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और मद्रास में । दूसरे राज्यों में तमाशे दिखाने की कोशिशें की जा रही हैं ।

Afghan Nationals in India

2184. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of Kabulis (Afghan Nationals) living in India and engaged in money-lending business up-to-date?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The total number of registered Afghans as on 1st January, 1960 was 7,213. Except for the States of Mysore and Rajasthan from whom information is awaited, the number of Afghans engaged in money-lending business is 3,283.

Allotment of Land in the Andamans

2185. Shri Muhammed Ellas: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 2705 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the terms and conditions and period for which 100 acres of land have been allotted to one Kamal Das;

(b) whether tenders were invited for this allotment; and

(c) if so, the number of tenders received?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The grant of land has been made to Sarvashri Kamal Dass and J. M. Saha jointly for a period of 30 years from the 1st April, 1959. A copy of the order containing the terms and conditions of the grant of land is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 98.]

(b) No. In accordance with the provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Land Tenure) Regulation, 1926, and the rules framed thereunder, land is allotted free of premium to individual applicants. Under Clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of this Regulation, the Chief Commissioner, Andamans, is competent to make a grant of land for any period not exceeding 30 years for cultivation of long-lived crops such as coconuts, coffee and rubber.

(c) Does not arise.

Pig Iron Supply to Madras and Mysore States

2186. { **Shri Agadi:** / **Shri Sugandhi:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been represented to Government by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce in Madras and the various other foundry owners in that State and the State of Mysore about difficulties in the transport of pig iron; and

(b) what is the total quantity of pig iron supplied to Madras and Mysore States during the last three years?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No State-wise statistics of despatches of pig iron were maintained by the Iron and Steel Controller before December, 1959. The following quantities were, however, despatched from the Main Producers to Madras and Mysore between December 1959 and June 1960:

Madras—3,760 tons.

Mysore—2,437 tons.

बुलन्दशहर में पुरातत्व अवशेष

२१८७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला बुलन्दशहर के अहार गांव में और इसके आस-पास पुरातत्व के अवशेष मिले हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई जानकारी मिली है कि यह अवशेष किस काल के हैं ; और

(ग) क्या पुरातत्व विभाग का अहार गांव में एक संग्रहालय स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अधिकांश अवशेष १०वीं, ११वीं शताब्दी या उसके पहले के हैं । कुछ सिक्के एक या दो शताब्दी पहले के हो सकते हैं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Indian Council for Cultural Relation

2188. Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that serious financial irregularities in the Indian

Council for Cultural Relations have come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to investigate the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन

२१८९. **श्री नेक राम नेगी :**
श्री बसुमतारी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार की कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितनी शिकायतों को अब तक निबटाया जा चुका है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जुलाई १९५७ से लेकर जून १९६० तक ७१०

(ग) ५७९ ।

Himachal Pradesh Students for Higher Education at Home and Abroad

2190. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students sent by Himachal Pradesh Administration at its own cost during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 for (i) foreign studies and (ii) for higher education to the Indian Universities; and

(b) the number of scholarships awarded by the Government of India to such students under both the categories?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Only serving officers are given advanced training by the Himachal Pradesh Administration at its own cost. Students from Himachal Pradesh who secure admission to higher educational institutions are given scholarships and stipends to the extent possible. Information regarding the number of scholarships granted to such students by the Administration and the Government of India in 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Schools in Himachal Pradesh

2191. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the new scheme all the middle and high schools in Himachal Pradesh are to be provided with lands measuring approximately 10 acres and 50 acres respectively;

(b) the number of schools which have been provided with such land; and

(c) the number of schools which are likely to be provided with such lands in the near future?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) There is no scheme to provide land to every Middle and High School. However, schools converted into the Basic pattern are provided with land as far as possible. The quantum of land made available varies from 5 biswas to 46 bighas.

(b) High Schools—21.

Middle Schools—23.

(c) It is proposed to convert two hundred Primary Schools into Junior Basic Schools and twenty Middle Schools to Senior Basic Schools. Efforts will be made as far as practicable to provide land to these schools.

U.K. Loans to India

2192. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the loans made under section 3 of the Export Guarantee Act tied to U.K. goods and services since India became independent in 1957; and

(b) the benefits accruing from the particular type of tied loans to India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Five loans totalling £75.5 million (Rs. 100.67 crores) have so far been made available by the U.K. Government under Section 3 of their Export Guarantees Act. Particulars of these loans are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 99.]

(b) The main benefit of these loans is that they are available for financing a broad range of imports from the United Kingdom required for our various development projects.

United Kingdom Technical Assistance to India

2193. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the break-up in full detail of the U.K. Technical Assistance given to India from 1951 to 1959?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Technical Assistance from United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan is received in the form of training facilities for the Indian Nationals in U.K. and the services of experts from U.K. in various technical fields. The year-wise break-up of this assistance is given below:—

Year	*Experts*	Trainees
Upto December, 1951	Nil	Nil
January 1952—30th June, 1953.	28	151
July, 1953—June, 1954	22	60
July, 1954—June 1955	14	34
July, 1955—June 1956	17	102
July, 1956—June 1957	4	104
July, 1957—June, 1958	21	163
July, 1958—June, 1959	19	199
TOTAL	125	814

Nagari Pracharini Sabha Endowment Trust

2194. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have allowed grants-in-aid and other financial assistance to Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi for some of its activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 100.]

Office of the Superintendent for Muslim Epigraphy

2195. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an office of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent for Muslim Epigraphy;

(b) where this office is located;

(c) how long this office has been in existence; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for shifting this office to Ootacamund and locating it in the Office of Government Epigraphist for India?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir. But there is a post of Assistant Superintendent for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions.

(b) Nagpur.

(c) Since 1945.

(d) No, Sir.

Sale of Copra and Betelnuts in Calcutta

2196. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs be pleased** to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 2773 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the five firms mentioned are the selling agents of Car Nicobar and Nancowrie Trading Companies or whether these are the five firms to which alone copra and betelnut are sold in Calcutta;

(b) whether it is not a fact that Jadwet Trading Co., or some other firm had been appointed by Car Nicobar and Nancowrie Trading Companies as their sole selling agents in Calcutta;

(c) the quantities of copra and betelnuts sold to or sold through each of these five firms during 1959-60 and the comparative prices at which these were sold; and

(d) what steps are taken to ensure that sale proceeds of copra and betelnuts sold in Calcutta are properly accounted for?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The five firms in question are the selling agents of the two Trading Companies.

(b) No.

(c) The information is not available.

(d) The relevant invoices of the selling agents are obtained and verified by the Trading Companies.

Taccavi Loans in the Andamans

2197. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1973 on the 22nd December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether arrears of taccavi loans and land revenue were realised from the rehabilitation loans granted for construction of houses and purchase of cattle in consideration of losses suffered by people of Andaman Islands during the Japanese occupation of the Andaman Islands; and

(b) if so, whether such deductions would not defeat the purpose of these loans?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Andaman Islands

2198. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount expended by Government on constructing sea-wall and jetty in pre-war days at the place now called Dundas Point in Port Blair (Andaman Islands);

(b) the amount for which the local administration has handed over that sea-wall and jetty to M/s. R. Akoojee Jadwet & Co., to whom the Public Works Department buildings situated there were sold in 1956;

(c) whether the firm has constructed any new jetty there and whether such construction is not in contravention of the relevant law of ports and shipping; and

(d) what action is taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The old records of the Andamans Administration were completely destroyed during the Japanese occupation of the Islands. No information is therefore, available regarding the cost of construction of the sea-wall and jetty at Dundas Point.

(b) The sea-wall and jetty continue to be under the control of the Andamans Administration.

(c) and (d). Yes. The matter is under consideration of the Andamans Administration.

Export of Copra and Betelnuts from the Andamans

2199. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of copra and betelnuts separately exported (1) from Nancowrie to Car Nicobar, Port Blair

and mainland ports respectively; (2) from Car Nicobar to Port Blair and mainland ports respectively; and (3) from Port Blair to mainland ports during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the quantities of these commodities on which royalty was assessed by the local Administration and the amount of royalty assessed and realised respectively during the same years?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) A statement showing the total quantities of copra and betelnuts exported from Nancowrie, Car Nicobar and Port Blair during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 is laid on the Table. Information about quantities of copra and betelnuts exported from these ports to different ports separately is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

(b) Royalty was assessed and realised on all exports of copra and betelnuts from Nancowrie and Car Nicobar. No royalty is leviable on the exports of these commodities from Port Blair as it is not situated in the reserved area. The total amount of royalty assessed and realised on exports of copra and betelnuts during 1959-60 is Rs. 95,510.80 nP. and Rs. 25,722.40 nP. respectively. The corresponding figures of royalty assessed and realised during 1958-59 are being collected and will be laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 101.]

Violation of Foreign Exchange Rules

2200. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of violation of foreign exchange rules have been decided from March, 1959 to 31st July, 1960;

(b) whether any action has been taken to reduce them positively; and

(c) if so, whether the details of the same and names of the parties and the fine imposed will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total number of cases decided during this period by adjudication by the Director of Enforcement is 336 and by Civil Courts 3.

(b) The Director of Enforcement has taken steps to reduce the number of cases by strengthening the machinery of investigation and expediting the process of adjudication. This is reflected in the larger disposal of cases than before.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See Index No. LT-2356/50.]

Alleged Assault of a Delhi Social Worker

2201. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Station House Officer, Police Station Karol Bagh Delhi, assaulted a social worker of Karol Bagh, Delhi, and an enquiring Magistrate was appointed to make necessary enquiry into the matter; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). On the 12th October 1959, a complaint was made that the Station House Officer, Police Station Karol Bagh, had assaulted a resident of the area. The Magistrate who was deputed to enquire into this complaint came to the conclusion that the allegations against the Station House Officer had not been substantiated.

Chinese Nationals in India

2202. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: / Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six Chinese nationals residing in Kalimpong and Karseong (West Bengal)

have been asked to quit India recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such action?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes; but the number is now 15.

(b) They were engaged in activities against the interests of India.

Import of Petroleum Products from U.S.S.R.

2203. { **Shri Sugandhi:** / **Shri Agadi:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what petroleum products are being imported from the U.S.S.R. as per agreement;

(b) what are the specifications of the smoking point for Kerosene and diesel index for diesel oils;

(c) how do they compare with the products that are refined in the country;

(d) whether Government are aware that large quantity of Kerosene is being used in diesel trucks; and

(e) if so, what increased percentage of Kerosene has been consumed since 1st March, 1960 and what steps Government propose to take to avoid loss of revenue on diesel oils?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Kerosene, Aviation Turbine Fuel (Jet Fuel) and High Speed Diesel (Gas Oil).

(b) Smoking Point of Kerosene—28-29 mm.

Diesel Index for High Speed Diesel Oil—Min 55.

(c) Smoking point for Kerosene and Diesel Index for High Speed Diesel, and other specifications, were included in the contract with the U.S.S.R. on the basis of specifications of products being refined and sold in the country by other suppliers.

(d) and (e). Large scale use of Kerosene in diesel trucks has not come to the notice of the Government. Due to consumption of Kerosene being substantially higher than that of High Speed Diesel, consumption figures of Kerosene will not exhibit minor increases even if these are due to Kerosene being utilised in diesel trucks. Sales figures for Kerosene Oil which are available for the months of March, April, May and June 1960 do not indicate any abnormal increase.

कालकाजी में झुग्गियों में रहने वालों के लिये जमीन

२२०४. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कालकाजी में झुग्गियों में रहने वाले सैंकड़ों हरिजनों ने प्रार्थना की है कि झुग्गियां गिराने से पूर्व उन्हें पुनर्वास के लिये जमीन दी जाये ;

(ख) क्या उन हरिजनों ने एक सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समिति गठित करने के बारे में एक योजना प्रस्तुत की है ; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली विकास निगम इन हरिजनों को उनकी झुग्गियां गिराने से पूर्व उपयुक्त जमीन देने की व्यवस्था कर रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समिति गठित करने या इस उद्देश्य के लिए उपयुक्त जमीन देने की कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

Export of Steel Billets to Pakistan

2205. Shrimati Kumari M. Vedakumari: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of steel billets exported to Pakistan in 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) whether Government have entered into any contract with Pakistan for the supply of the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Under the Trade Agreement entered into between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, on 21st March, 1960, billets worth Rs. 75 lakhs are to be supplied to Pakistan. 588 tons of billets have been exported to Pakistan till 2nd July, 1960.

S.C. and S.T. Candidates

2206. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates called for interview by the U.P.S.C. during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far for the posts of Grade I and Grade II;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates selected by the U.P.S.C.; and

(c) how much amount Government have spent for travelling allowances of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Information regarding the recruitment to Class I and Class II posts is as follows:—

Year	Called for interview		Selected by the U.P.S.C.	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1958	646	114	134	30
1959	356	42	67	12

Information for the current year is not yet available.

(c) Information regarding travelling allowances paid to Scheduled Tribe candidates is not maintained separately.

Ex-Servicemen

2207. Shri V. Eacharan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ex-servicemen, when they join civil service, are allowed to count their service in the army for purpose of fixation of pay;

(b) whether the service rendered in the Army is also taken into account for purpose of pension if the break is condoned;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently Defence Ministry have decided that ex-servicemen who had joined Indian National Army and later on joined civil service are not allowed to count the service rendered in the I.N.A. for purpose of pension; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir; subject to the conditions laid down in the various orders issued from time to time.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such decision has been taken.

(d) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कर्मचारियों के लिये सेवा सम्बन्धी नियम

२२०८. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब से हिमाचल प्रदेश बनाया गया है तब से अब तक विभागीय कर्मचारियों के लिये सेवा सम्बन्धी नियम नहीं बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सेवा सम्बन्धी नियमों के न होने से कर्मचारियों के अधिकार सुरक्षित नहीं रहते ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसका कारण बतायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पंत) : (क) से (ग). हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों के लिये वही नियम और आदेश लागू हैं जो (नियन और आदेश) वर्तमान अन्य केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के तदनुरूप वर्गों को लागू होते हैं। परन्तु प्रशासन के नान-सेक्रेटेरिएट (non-Secretariat) कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियां (Emoluments) सामान्यतः वही हैं जो परिलब्ध पंजाब सरकार के तदनुरूप कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होती हैं। कई पदों की भर्ती, परिवीक्षा (Probation) प्रवरता (Seniorit) और तरक्की के लिये भी सेवा सम्बन्धी नियम पहले ही बनाये जा चुके हैं। अतः कर्मचारियों के अधिकार वस्तुतः सुरक्षित हैं।

Report of the Backward Classes Commission

2209. Shri B. C. Kamble: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the State-wise progress annually made in implementing the provisions indicated at page 26 under caption 'Grants' of the Memorandum on the Report of the Backward Classes Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Out of the provisions indicated under the caption 'Grants' at page 26 of the Memorandum on the Report of the Backward Classes Commission, the Ministry of Home Affairs administers the provision of Rs. 91 crores set apart in the Second Five Year Plan for the welfare of Backward Classes. A statement showing the State-wise annual progress made in the utilization of this amount during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 was laid on the Table of the House on the 11th August, 1960 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 607. Figures of actual utilisation for 1959-60 have not yet been received from the States.

International Sports Meet of School Students

2210. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any request from the School Games Federation of India for permission to hold an International Sports Meet in India of school boys and girls early in 1961;

(b) if so, the details of request; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The School Games Federation of India sought the approval of the Government for inviting teams from various other countries.

(c) The Federation has been asked to furnish full details of the proposal.

Indebtedness of Government Employees

2211. Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to high cost of living majority of the Government employees are in debt; and

(b) if so, the total number of Government employees in Delhi (Ministry-wise) (including attached and subordinate offices) whose pay stood attached to a civil court decree on 1st April, 1960 in pay groups of (i) below Rs. 300 and (ii) over Rs. 300 Gazetted and non-Gazetted separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A few Government servants may have possibly incurred debts for personal reasons unconnected with the general cost of living.

(b) Information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Painting School for the Deaf

2212. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Federation of the Deaf has approached the Ministry of Education to set up a school for the training of the deaf in painting with gift equipment from the World Federation of the Deaf; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

२२१३. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह **सच है** कि संसदीय हिन्दी एसोसियेशन ने इस बात पर चिन्ता प्रकट की है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों में नियुक्त किये गये असिस्टेंटों और हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के वेतन-क्रम और मान्यता आदि में भेदभाव किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस भेदभाव को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) और (ख). कुछ समय पूर्व संसदीय हिन्दी एसोसियेशन के जनरल सेक्रेटरी से इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था। परन्तु हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों और दूसरे असिस्टेंटों में कोई भेदभाव का प्रश्न ही नहीं है। हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के पद केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा की पदाली में शामिल अन्य रेग्यूलर असिस्टेंटों के पदों की भांति नहीं हैं किन्तु विभिन्न मंत्रालयों आदि में हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी और अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिये वे पद पदाली से बाहर के पद हैं। हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों की कार्य-प्रणाली अन्य रेग्यूलर असिस्टेंटों से, जो कि टिप्पण और मसौदे बनाने तथा अन्य तत्सम्बन्धी कार्य पर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, सर्वथा भिन्न हैं। इसलिये इन दोनों वर्गों के पदों का समान स्तर पर तुलना करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है ।

हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

२२१४. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों में हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के ऐसे पद, जिनका वही वेतन क्रम है, जो केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले असिस्टेंटों का है, कब से पदाली से बाहर माने गये हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों ने उक्त पदों को पदाली में शामिल करने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन किये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेटेरिएट सर्विस स्कीम में भाग लेने वाले मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों मे हिन्दी सहायकों के पद प्रारम्भ से ही पदाली से बाहर माने गये हैं, क्योंकि ये पद सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेटेरिएट सर्विस में सम्मिलित सहायकों के रेग्यूलर पद नहीं हैं, तथा मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों में मुख्यतः हिन्दी अनुवाद कार्य के लिए बनाये गये हैं ।

(ख) कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे, परन्तु यह निश्चय किया गया है कि वर्तमान स्थिति में किसी परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

असिस्टेंट ग्रेड परीक्षा

२२१५. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि १९५९ में हुई

असिस्टेंट ग्रेड परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हुए अधिकांश व्यक्तियों को नौकरियां नहीं दी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) इन व्यक्तियों में से सम्भवतः कितने व्यक्ति खपा लिये जायेंगे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). इस परीक्षा के परिणाम स्वरूप संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने कुल जिन ११२५ उम्मीदवारों (अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के १०२ उम्मीदवारों को शामिल करते हुए) की नियुक्ति की सिफारिश की थी, उन में से २२४ उम्मीदवारों (अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के ६१ उम्मीदवारों को शामिल करते हुए) को अब तक नियुक्ति पत्र जारी किये जा चुके हैं। इस परीक्षा में से नियुक्त किये जाने वाले पद उपलब्ध होने पर इस सूची में से आगे नियुक्ति की जायेगी। यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस सूची में से आगे ऐसी कितनी नियुक्तियां की जायेंगी, न ही इस विषय में कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही उठता है।

विदेशी बैंकों में जमा धन

२२१६. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीयों में विदेशी बैंकों में धन जमा करने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी बैंकों में कुछ ऐसी धनराशियां जमा हैं जिनके बारे में सरकार अपेक्षित जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे जमा-धन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य विदेशों के बैंकों में भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों द्वारा इजाजत लिये बगैर जमा की गयी रकमों के बारे में जानकारी हासिल करना चाहते हैं। यह कहना कठिन है कि इस तरह रकमें जमा करने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है या नहीं। इस सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहा जा सकता है कि प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (डाइरेक्टरेट आफ एन-फोर्समेण्ट) पहले की बनिस्बत इस तरह के ज्यादा मामले पकड़ने में कामयाब हुआ है।

(ख) न रिजर्व बैंक और न सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई साधन है जिससे बग़ैर इजाज़त लिये विदेशी बैंकों में जमा की गयी रक़मों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा सके, क्योंकि बैंक ऐसी रक़मों के बारे में सूचना देने के लिये मजबूर नहीं हैं।

(ग) प्रवर्तन निदेशालय इजाज़त के बग़ैर खाता रखने के मामलों में पूरी चौकसी रखता है। जब इस तरह के बग़ैर इजाज़त के खातों का पता चलता है, तब विदेशी विनिमय विनियम अधिनियम, १९४७ (फारेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट १९४७) के अनुसार अदालती कार्रवाई की जाती है और अपराधियों को कड़ी सज़ा दी जाती है ताकि लोग ऐसा काम करने से डरें।

हरिजन उपजातियों की गणना

२२१७. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन हरिजन उपजातियों की जन-गणना कैसे की जायेगी जिन के बारे में १९५१ के बाद से कोई अभिलेख नहीं हैं;

(ख) क्या उन की जनसंख्या की गणना १९११ और १९२१ के आधार पर की जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या साधन अपनाये जायेंगे ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती भाल्वा) : (क) १९६१ की जन गणना में मुख्य जातियों के साथ अनुसूचित जातियों की उप जातियों अथवा गोत्र इत्यादि नामों के सहित गणना की जायेगी । गणकों को अनुदेशों के अनुसार व्यक्तियों द्वारा दिये गये उपजाति अथवा गोत्र के नाम स्लिपों पर लिखे जाकर अनुसूचित जाति के मुख्य नाम के साथ कोष्ठक में दिखाये जायेंगे ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Demand and Supply of Iron Sheets for Madras

2218. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of iron sheets by Madras State during 1960;

(b) the extent to which the demand has been met; and

(c) the arrangements made by Government to provide more iron sheets to Madras?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Allotments are made according to financial years. Details of the demand and allotment of sheets for the year 1959-60 and first half-year of 1960-61 (April—September, 1960) are as follows:—

(In tons)

Year	Demand	Allotment
1959-60 . . .	21,433	12,652
1960-61 . . . (April-Sept. 60)	9,690	4,979

(c) Sheets are in short supply throughout the country. The position is likely to improve considerably when Rourkela Steel Plant starts production of sheets next year.

Steel Allotment to Madras

2219. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quota of steel allotted to Madras State during 1958 and 1959; and

(b) how much was actually supplied during each of those years?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Allocation of steel is made according to financial year. Details of allotments and supplies for the past three years are furnished below:—

(In tons)

Year	Allotment	Supplies/ despatches
1957-58 . . .	17,458	21,891
1958-59 . . .	23,637	14,314
1959-60 . . .	62,958	38,880

*Figures represent despatches against current and outstanding orders.

Scheduled Caste Students in Tripura

2220. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Manipur community, and other backward communities, excepting scheduled tribes, get any boarding stipend while residing in boardings attached to High Schools, Higher Secondary Schools, Middle Schools or Senior Basic Schools of Tripura;

(b) whether Tripura Territorial Council has asked for granting such stipends; and

(c) if so, when it is expected to be granted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Displaced Bengalis in Tripura

2221. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** / **Shri Haider:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced Bengalis who have entered Tripura after the Assam riots;

(b) whether any of them have applied for rehabilitation loan or grant; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) It is reported that 182 families consisting of 730 persons have entered Tripura.

(b) No.

(c) Most of these persons are staying with their relatives. Those who have not made their own arrangements are living in camps organised by the public.

Accounts in Foreign Countries

2222. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indians have accounts in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the number of such Indians;

(c) the amount in those Banks; and

(d) since when these accounts were opened?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Under the existing Regulations, general permission has been given for maintenance of accounts expressed in the currency of any sterling area country provided such an account was in existence prior to the 8th of July, 1947. In addition, students, trainees and other persons proceeding to foreign countries for approved purposes are allowed to open accounts with banks in the countries to which they are proceeding within the limits of foreign exchange sanctioned to them. In view of this general permission, statistics of all such accounts are not required to be reported to the Reserve Bank of India. The information asked for in parts (b) to (d) of the question is not, therefore, available.

Central Government Employees' Strike

2223. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees and outsiders arrested during the recent Central Government Employees' strike;

(b) the number of those released unconditionally and on bail separately;

(c) the number of those convicted;

(d) the number of those dismissed, discharged and suspended; and

(e) the instructions issued by Government for the reinstatement of these employees?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (d). The information is given in the statement. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 102].

The figures are not final as the process of review is still continuing.

(e) Action may be taken as indicated below in different types of cases:—

(i) *Employees dismissed, discharged or removed from service as a result of their conviction by a Court.*—The heads of departments should examine each case or merits and determine after consideration of the nature of the offence, whether the penalty of dismissal, discharge or removal from service should not be modified to a lesser penalty.

(ii) *Employees placed under suspension.*—Departmental proceedings should be taken against those who are suspected to have indulged in sabotage, intimidation or gross misbehaviour, while in other cases the order of suspension will generally be withdrawn.

(iii) *Temporary employees who had been served with notices of discharge.*—The employees who returned to work should be allowed to resume work if on examination it is felt that departmental proceedings against them need not be taken.

(iv) *Employees who had been suspended after their arrest by the police.*—They should be kept under suspension until their return to duty or their release; thereafter suspension orders should be examined and action taken as indicated at (ii) above.

Assistant Superintendents' Examinations

2224. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission takes about ten months in announcing the result of the Assistant Superintendents' Examinations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Union Public Service Commission neither intimates the marks in each subject to the unsuccessful candidates nor it entertains any representations, interviews etc. from the affected candidates;

(c) whether Home Ministry also does not entertain any representation against the decisions of the Union Public Service Commission in such matters; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to remove the genuine grievances of the affected persons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No such general statement can be made. The position in regard to the examination held in 1959, however is that a period of about seven months elapsed between the date of the examination and the date on which the result of the written part of the examination was announced. The final result was declared about two months thereafter.

(b) The results of the competitive examinations conducted by the Commission are communicated to the candidates in such form and manner as the Commission may, in their discretion, decide in respect of each examination. The question of entertaining any representations, etc. on this point does not, therefore arise.

(c) and (d). Government do not normally interfere in matters falling within the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission. The question of taking any steps, as suggested, does not, therefore, arise.

भारतीय एवरेस्ट अभियान दल की रिपोर्ट

२२२५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री ८ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३७१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रथम भारतीय एवरेस्ट अभियान दल के नेता द्वारा दल के अनुभवों के

बारे में सरकार को प्रस्तुत किये गये प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ख) उक्त प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों की कार्यान्विति के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) भारतीय एवरेस्ट अभियान दल के नेता ने कोई लिखित रिपोर्ट नहीं दी लेकिन स्पांसरिंग कमेटी को अभियान का हाल ज़बानी बताया है स्पांसरिंग कमेटी ने निदेश दिया है कि इस विषय पर एक किताब छापी जाये । अभियान का संक्षिप्त हाल मंत्रालय की पत्रिकाओं—'कल्चरल फोरम' और 'संस्कृति'—में छापा जा रहा है ।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

दिल्ली में शिक्षा समस्याओं सम्बन्धी कार्यकारी दल

२२२६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ३ अगस्त, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये नियुक्त किये गये कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या पग उठाये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और नयी दिल्ली नगर पालिका को भेजी गई हैं तथा उनसे प्रार्थना की गई है कि भविष्य में दिल्ली की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की योजनायें बनाते समय वे रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित बातों को भी ध्यान में रखें ।

तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन शुल्क

२२२७. **श्री बालमीकी** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि सारे राज्यों में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन शुल्क वसूल करने में अनियमितितायें हुई हैं, जैसे अधिक शुल्क और तम्बाकू की खेती के बिना शुल्क वसूल करना;

(ख) सरकार को ऐसे कितने मामलों की सूचना मिली है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का तम्बाकू संहिता में कोई आमूल परिवर्तन करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां । सरकार का ध्यान कुछ इक्के-दुक्के मामलों की ओर दिलाया गया है । इन में से सिर्फ एक ही मामला ऐसा है जिसका सम्बन्ध तम्बाकू की खेती किये बग़ैर ही शुल्क लगाये जाने से है ।

(ख) हर साल, तम्बाकू शोधने वाले (क्योरर) ढाई लाख आदमियों से शुल्क अदा करने की मांग की जाती है । जिन अनियमित बातों का जिक्र किया गया है वे इतने ज्यादा मामलों में से सिर्फ ३१ मामलों में ही पायी गयीं । इन में से सिर्फ दो ही मामलों का सम्बन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों से था ।

(ग) और (घ). ज्यादा शुल्क लगाये जाने के इन इक्के-दुक्के मामलों हे यह जाहिर नहीं होता कि केन्द्रीय उ.पादन शुल्क और नमक अधिनियम और नियमों (सेण्ट्रल एक्साइजेज ऐण्ड सल्ट ऐक्ट ऐण्ड रूल्स) में कोई बुनियादी खराबी है । इसलिए इस तरह के मामलों की रोकथाम के लिए इनमें संशोधन करने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता । फिर भी, १९५८ के शुरू में बहु अधिकारी क्षेत्र योजना (मल्टिपुल आफिसर्स रेंज स्कीम) नाम की एक योजना इसलिए जारी की गयी कि ज्यादा पैदावार वाले क्षेत्रों पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा सके और वहां ज्यादा आदमी लगाये जा सकें और खास तौर से, बहुत थोड़ी पैदावार वाले क्षेत्रों में छोटे छोटे खेतिहरों पर शुल्क लगाना धीरे-

धीरे बन्द किया जा सके । इस योजना के जारी होने से ऐसे खेतिहरों की गिनती बहुत कम हो गयी है जिन पर शुल्क लगाया जा सकता है ।

देशी तम्बाकू

२२२८. **श्री बाल्मीकी** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में बने हुक्कों और बीड़ियों में स्वदेशी किस्म का कितना तम्बाकू प्रयोग हुआ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में तम्बाकू पर राज्यवार कितना उत्पादन शुल्क लिया गया;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार तम्बाकू की इस स्वदेशी किस्म को शुल्क से छूट देने का है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सामान्य रूप से जनता और विशेषकर कृषकों में इस उत्पादन शुल्क के कारण बड़ा असंतोष है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). जो सूचना मिली है, उसे, एक विवरण के रूप में, सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबंध संख्या १०३]**

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) जो खबरें सरकार को मिली हैं उन से यह साबित नहीं होता कि देशी तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन-शुल्क (एक्साइज ड्यूटी) लगने से आम तौर पर असन्तोष फैल गया है ।

अफीम की खेती

२२२९. **श्री बाल्मीकी** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पोस्त की खेती धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होती जा रही है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने एकड़ भूमि में खेती पर इस का प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) राज्यकोष पर इस का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Indian Teams to Rome Olympics

2230. { **Shri Jinachandran:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total anticipated expenditure of the various teams going to Rome to participate in the forthcoming Olympics; and

(b) what is Government's share in this expenditure.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 3,99,484.

(b) Rs. 2,39,690.

Unauthorised Traffic in Potassium Cyanide

2231. { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale unauthorised traffic of Potassium Cyanide (Poison) has been lately detected in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the quantity of such potassium cyanide detected; and

(c) what action was taken by the Government to stop such illicit traffic?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). On the 11th August, 1960, the Calcutta Police arrested a person who was in possession of 15 lbs. of potassium cyanide.

(c) The Calcutta Police and the Custom authorities are maintaining strict vigilance.

हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

२२३२. **श्री वाजपेयी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, १९५९ में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों की प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के लिये न्यूनतम अनिवार्य योग्यतायें क्या थीं ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में क्लर्कों को असिस्टेंट बनाने के लिये होने वाली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं के लिये भी उसी स्तर की योग्यतायें निर्धारित हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा के सब वर्तमान अपर डिवीजन/लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों को, जिन्हों ने १-१-१९५९ को लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क के तौर पर या उच्चतर ग्रेड में न्यूनतम एक वर्ष की लगातार नौकरी की थी और जिन्हों ने किसी भी प्रमाणित विश्वविद्यालय से आर्ट्स, विज्ञान या वाणिज्य के विषयों में से हिन्दी (एक विषय) के साथ डिग्री प्राप्त की थी, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा जून, १९५९ में नियोजित हिन्दी सहायकों की परीक्षा देने की अनुमति थी ।

(ख) वर्तमान में केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा (Central Secretariat Service) के अन्तर्गत क्लर्कों को सहायक के पद पर तरक्की देने के लिये कोई विभागीय परीक्षा नहीं ली जा रही है । अतः ऐसी परीक्षाओं के लिये न्यूनतम योग्यता के निर्धारण का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

२२३३. **श्री वाजपेयी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वे सब व्यक्ति अब तक हिन्दी असिस्टेंट नियुक्त हो गये हैं, जिन्हों ने जून, १९५९ में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा पास की थी ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अभी कितने उम्मीदवार नियुक्त किये जाने हैं ; और

(ग) वे कब तक नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई हिन्दी सहायकों की परीक्षा में कुल ४६ उम्मीदवार सफल घोषित किये गये थे । परीक्षा के परिणाम घोषित किये जाने से पूर्व इन (४६) उम्मीदवारों में से एक ने त्याग-पत्र दे दिया । शेष ४५ सफल उम्मीदवारों के हिन्दी सहायकों के स्थान पर नियुक्ति के आदेश जारी हो चुके हैं और उन में से ३८ उम्मीदवार हिन्दी सहायक के तौर पर काम कर रहे हैं । बाकी ७ उम्मीदवारों में से एक ने हिन्दी सहायक के पद के लिये निश्चित की गई शर्तों को स्वीकार करने से इनकार कर दिया है । शेष ६ उम्मीदवारों को गणन और निरीक्षण निदेशालय, (Directorate of Marketing and Inspection) नागपुर के दफ्तर में हिन्दी सहायक के तौर पर नियुक्त किया गया, किन्तु उन्हों ने नागपुर में नियुक्ति से इनकार कर दिया । उन्हों ने प्रार्थना की है कि जब कभी दिल्ली में स्थित मंत्रालयों/दफ्तरों में हिन्दी सहायकों के पद हों, तो उन की नियुक्ति पर विचार किया जाय । सेंट्रल सेक्रेटेरिएट सर्विस स्कीम में सांझी मंत्रालयों/दफ्तरों में हिन्दी सहायकों की अभी तो कोई रिक्तियां दिल्ली में नहीं । अतः उपर्युक्त शेष ६ उम्मीदवारों को हिन्दी सहायकों के स्थान पर तभी नियुक्त किया जायेगा जब उन की नियुक्ति के लिये दिल्ली में रिक्तियां होंगी ।

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government and Public Undertakings

2234. Shri B. C. Kamble: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased

to lay a statement on the Table containing the following:

(a) number of vacancies advertised as 'reserved' for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but subsequently treated as 'unreserved' and filled up by candidates other than those of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes year by year for the last three years according to class of services so reserved:

1. under Union Government,
2. in union territories,
3. in Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) number of instances occurred year by year of supersession of claims of promotion due by seniority to the members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in different classes of services:

1. under Union Government,
2. in union territories,
3. in Public Sector Undertakings?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The information is not available and it will not be possible to collect all this detailed information. In any case the time and labour involved in collecting it may not be commensurate with what might be thus achieved. Even when promotions are not made purely on the basis of merit seniority alone is not the determining factor.

Refugees from Assam

2235. **Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum number of refugees settled at a time in the refugees camps set up in Assam after the recent riots in that State;

(b) how many of these refugees have returned to their homes and how many are still in these camps;

(c) how many of these have gone to West Bengal; and

(d) the number of camps started for these persons in West Bengal, the places where they are located and the number of refugees in each of these camps?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The maximum number of refugees in camps in Assam was 55,194. The maximum was reached in different camps on different dates.

(b) About 23,000 persons are reported to have been rehabilitated in their former places of residence. Some others have gone to Cachar while some have gone to West Bengal. The total number of refugees still in camps in Assam is 13,853.

(c) No definite information is available.

(d) Jalpaiguri.	14199
Darjeeling.	3708
Cooch Behar.	2395
24-Parganas.	712
Nadia.	2327
Total.	23341

हिमाचल प्रदेश में लोहे की कच्ची धातु

२२३६. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें विदित है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में अनेक स्थानों पर लौह अयस्क पाया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार लौह अयस्क निकालने का है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) जी हां, निम्न स्थानों पर कच्चा लोहा पाया गया है :—

(१) रोहरू तहसील (लोअर बशाहर)

(२) मंडी जिला (शिमला की पहाड़ियां)

(३) सिरमूर जिला

(४) चिकोट तहसील, जिला मंडी

(ख) जी, नहीं । अभी इन में से किसी भी भूभंडार का कोई आर्थिक महत्व नहीं समझा गया है ।

Red Fort, Delhi.

2237. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of pipal and bunyan trees have grown in the walls of Red Fort, Delhi;

(b) the nature of arrangements made to keep the surroundings neat and clean; and

(c) the amount spent on repairs of the Fort so far during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rampart walls are under the control of the Military authorities and are maintained by them. The fact of growth of pipal, bunyan and other trees has been brought to their notice.

(c) Rs. 15,802·20 nP. upto July, 1960.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Class Students

2238. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various State Governments and Union Administrations submit to the Union Ministry of Education quarterly progress reports of the scholarship paid to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Class post-Matric students;

(b) if not, the reason therefor;

(c) the amount given to each State Government and Union Administration year-wise during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(d) the number and amount of scholarships paid to the students during the said period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 104].

Indian Students Going Abroad

2239. **Shri B. C. Kamble:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian students sent for foreign education in the last five years and prosposed to be sent for the current and next year with (i) Government aid; (ii) other than Government aid; and

(b) foreign exchange involved during each of these years?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

Training in Audio-Visual Education in New Delhi

2240. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the training in audio-visual education has been imparted in New Delhi during the first six months of the year 1960;

(b) if so, the number of candidates who received this training; and

(c) the amount of expenditure involved?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir; the first short-term course of training for

ten weeks was started on the 10th February and completed on the 23rd April this year. A short course of four weeks' duration was also held during the month of May exclusively for co-ordinators deputed by the Directorate of Extension Programme for Secondary Education of this Ministry.

(b) Twenty-seven trainees and twenty-three co-ordinators.

(c) Rs. 21,146.95 nP.

Scholarships for College Education in Himachal Pradesh

2241. { **Shri S. N. Ramaul:** / **Shri J. B. S. Bist:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many scholarships and stipends awarded by the Himachal Pradesh Administration for College education have remained unpaid for the last few years;

(b) if so, what is the number of such cases; and

(c) since when they are lying unpaid and what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

पटेल दस्तकारी तथा हाई स्कूल, सराय रोहिल्ला, दिल्ली

२२४२. { **श्री वाजपेयी :** / **श्री आसर :**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, १९६० को दिल्ली पशासन ने पटेल दस्तकारी तथा हाई स्कूल, सराय रोहिल्ला, दिल्ली का प्रबन्ध संभाल लिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रबन्ध हाथ में लेने के समय अध्यापकों के बकाया वेतन अभी तक नहीं दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने अध्यापकों के वेतन बकाया हैं, यह वेतन राशि कितनी है और भुगतान न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, हां । सरकार ने १ अगस्त, १९६० को स्कूल का प्रबन्ध संभाल लिया था ।

(ख) और (ग) स्कूल के १० अध्यापकों ने यह शिकायत की है कि पिछले प्रबन्धक मंडल ने उन का कुछ समय का वेतन नहीं दिया । उन के दावों की राशि ६,७२०.९५ रुपये है । उन की जांच की जा रही है और यदि वे सच्चे पाये गये तो सरकार जितनी अदायगी की जिम्मेदार है उतनी अदायगी कर दी जायेगी ।

Engineering Students in Delhi Polytechnic

2243. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** / **Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who have passed their final examination in 1960 in various courses of Engineering of Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the result of the final year of B.Ch.E. was declared in July, 1960; and

(c) whether this delayed declaration of result has caused difficulty in their getting jobs on account of the results of the other Engineering Colleges having been declared earlier?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) *Degree Courses*

Bachelor of Engineering (Electrical)	20
Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical)	34
Bachelor of Engineering (Civil)	17
Bachelor of Chemical Engineering	24
TOTAL	95

National Certificate courses

National Certificate in Engineering (Elec.)	16
National Certificate in Engineering (Mech.)	14
National Certificate in Engineering (Civil)	7
TOTAL	37

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) No such report has so far been received by the Delhi Polytechnic or the Government.

Primary School Teachers in Delhi

2244. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 86 on the 3rd August, 1960 and state:

(a) the nature of difficulties in securing Basic trained teachers;

(b) whether all the basic trained teachers who got traning in the Teachers Training College, Jamia Nagar (Delhi) and the Teachers Training School, Darya Ganj, Delhi have been employed for Primary Schools opened in Delhi;

(c) whether the Minister has received any petition from the Basic Trained Teachers in Delhi stating the difficulties faced by them in getting jobs; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to all the States and the Union Territories. The main difficulty is that supply of Basic trained teachers is not equal to the requirements.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been brought to the notice of the local Administration for necessary action.

Naga Hostiles

2245. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Assar:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifty armed Naga hostiles raided the Tamenglong Police Station of Manipur bordering Naga hills and exchanged fire for several hours on the night of the 14th August, 1960 and after retreating in jungle hoisted free Naga-land flag; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). On the 15th August, 1960 at about 2.30 a.m. some persons suspected to be Naga hostiles opened fire on the Tamenglong police station which was returned. The exchange of fire lasted for less than half an hour. The police then chased the miscreants who escaped into a thick jungle nearby. There was no casualty on the police side. The number of casualties on the other side is not known. Later at about 6 a.m. a police patrol party found a Naga hostile flag hoisted in the compound of a school situated about half a mile north of the police station. The flag was seized.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

RETRENCHMENT OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL OF INDO—STANVAC PROJECT

Mr. Speaker There is a notice of an adjournment motion on the mass retrenchment of technical personnel of the Indo-Stanvac oil exploration project. There was a question already.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Regarding this, there was no question.

Mr. Speaker: There was a question and it was said that they were going to close it. The hon. Minister said so the other day. Anyhow, I will have the details. I do not want any further discussion.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It is a fact that they have given us notice that they are going to withdraw and certain arrangements are being discussed as to the formalities of withdrawal that is going to be implemented. As a result of this withdrawal of this Stanvac project, there will be certain unemployment situation created.

The Government have already enquired from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as to how all these technical people who are going to be thrown out of employment under this arrangement can be absorbed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. They are examining the entire arrangement, and I am informed that it shall be the effort of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to utilise suitable surplus technical personnal to the extent it is possible for us to absorb. I hope, Sir, that too many technical people will not be left without being absorbed.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Sir, the crux of the matter is this. It is not a question of 300 people being involved. The Government have spent about Rs. 10 crores on the total project and these 300 people have been got trained by utilising Government money also. If they are retrenched and these technical personnel are taken into private service that means the Government stand to lose the entire money spent on them. On all the projects that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is taking up today there is a terrific shortage of technical personnel. I wanted to call the attention of the House to the fact that when the Exchequer has spent money for training these personnel the Government should not allow these personnel to be absorbed in private service and they should be absorbed in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's exploration programme.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have already stated that it will be the effort of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to absorb as many technical personnel as we can and we want just now. We shall not allow all these technical people to go out and fritter away their energy.

Mr. Speaker: I disallow the adjournment motion.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 945 dated the 20th August, 1960 making certain amendments to the All India Services (Death-*cum*-Retirement Benefits Rules, 1958.

(ii) G.S.R. Nos. 980 and 981 dated the 27th August, 1960 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2354/60].

12·13 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, you have been pleased to write to me about my adjournment motion with respect to the judgment delivered on the Nanavati case. My point is that the Centre is involved in this. While the application for leave of special appeal to the Supreme Court was pending, it was the Central Government which advised the Governor of Bombay to suspend the sentence. The Defence Minister also disclosed to the House that they had advanced Rs. 10,000 for the defence of Nanavati.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. So far as Rs. 10,000 is concerned it is not a matter which now arises. It was stated here long ago and a question was also put as to why they ought to have given this advance. The Auditor-General has also remarked on it. Therefore, it is not a matter which can be brought up in an adjournment motion.

The other question is about the judgment of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has declared that the matter was *sub judice*, the Governor's authority to suspend the sentence lapsed, there cannot be concurrent jurisdiction for both and that they must be worked in a harmonious manner. Therefore, when both the judiciary and the executive have got jurisdiction over a matter they ought to be worked harmoniously. They do not take exception to the Governor's order before an application was field in the Supreme Court. That stands. The only question was whether after an application was filed in the Supreme Court the Governor's order can stand as against the authority of the Supreme Court. When a question was put to the Prime Minister he said that he took advice from the Law Minister. Both the Law Minister and the Supreme Court are right. How can there be an adjournment motion on that?

The Supreme Court says that when once a matter becomes *sub judice* the Governor ought not to interfere; that is to say, the Governor has got a right and the Supreme Court also has got a right but they must be worked together in a harmonious manner. Therefore, when once a matter is *sub judice* it ought to be left to the Supreme Court to decide what ought to be done. The Supreme Court does not say that the Governor's order suspending the sentence passed before the matter was referred to the Supreme Court is wrong. Therefore, there is no matter for any adjournment of the House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Could the Home Minister clarify the position as to what they are going to do now after the judgment of the Supreme Court?

Mr. Speaker: The Supreme Court has taken possession of it and no honourable person has any right to interfere with it.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know whether they are going to change the Constitution now.

Mr. Speaker: We shall go to the next item of business.

12·15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

DECISION ON RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Resolution No. A.E.Ind. 1(90), dated the 6th September, 1960, containing the Government of India's decisions on the recommendations made by the *Ad hoc* Committee set up to enquire into the Automobile Industry. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2355/60.]

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to submit, Sir, that the decisions of the

Government may be circulated to all hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, the hon. Minister may place some copies in the Notice Office.

Shri Tangamani: The report of the *Ad hoc* Committee was circulated. I, therefore, request that the decisions of the Government thereon may also be circulated.

Mr. Speaker: If he has got further copies he may place them in the Notice Office, so that whichever hon. Member wants a copy may take it from there.

12·16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DELHI EARTHQUAKE

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The damage caused by the earthquake which rocked Delhi and other surrounding areas on the night of 27th August, 1960."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, an earthquake shock of moderate intensity was felt at about 9·30 in the night on Saturday, the 27th August, 1960. It was preceded by a rumbling sound and followed by two further shocks of slight intensity at about 23·00 hours in the night on the 27th and just about midnight on the 28th. Some slight tremors were also reported to have been felt on subsequent days. This generally happens after an earthquake shock though the tremors become milder with the lapse of time.

The epicentre of the shock on the 27th has been determined to be about 30 miles East to North-East of Delhi. The shock has been recoreded by most of the Indian Seismological Observatories.

Delhi lies in the seismic zone which has experienced only slight to moderate damage during earthquakes in the past. The immediate cause of the present earthquake is attributed to the development of strains in the interior rock structure and the slipping of rocks in that region.

The Meteorological Department have stated that while it is not possible to forecast the earthquakes, there seems to be no reason to be alarmed about recurrence now of another shock at Delhi.

One person aged about 40 years sustained serious injuries while jumping from the first floor in a house in Karolbagh, and died in the hospital on the 28th August. A five year old girl was seriously injured in village Palam as a result of house-collapse. She has been admitted in the hospital.

A few persons are reported to have been hurt due to fall of plaster and stones.

The present reports indicate that about ten buildings have been seriously damaged belonging to the Government—I am not giving the names; I have them with me, but if hon. Members are interested I shall read them out—well, all of us are safe luckily.

Amongest the important public buildings which have suffered minor damage or cracks are the kitchen and dining room in the family-wing in the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Central corridor of the Prime Minister's House, six rooms on the Attic Storey of Parliament House, Palam Airport terminal building, Safdarjang Airport and the Raisina Road Hostel including the Press Club.

There have been hair/plaster cracks in the Janpath Hotel, Asoka Hotel and the Reserve Bank buildings.

[Shri G. B. Pant]

A number of bungalows in New Delhi have developed cracks, the worst affected being on the Hastings Road. Amongst the important ones are the houses occupied by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Minister for Labour, and the hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha; two M.P.s' houses in Ferozeshah Road, one M.P.'s flat in North Avenue and one in South Avenue.

Government quarters in a number of other localities in New Delhi are also reported to have suffered minor damage.

A Committee consisting of the Director of Estates, Superintending Engineer, First Circle, and Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, had been set up to visit the affected areas and has since arranged alternative accommodation, where necessary.

It is estimated that the approximate cost of the extra repairs rendered necessary to the Government buildings as a result of the earthquake will be under Rs. 5 lakhs.

Reports received show that a number of private houses in various parts of Old Delhi and New Delhi have developed cracks. Some old houses have also collapsed but their number is very small.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I seek one clarification?

The hon. Minister has been kind enough to give a full list, but it has been pointed out in the press that the Red Fort has also been damaged. That is a national monument and it is of great historical importance. I would like to know what the Government is doing to safeguard any portion that may have been damaged and whether that work has already been taken in hand.

Shri G. B. Pant: I have made the statement so far as my information goes. If the Red Fort has been damaged, and the damage can be repaired, certainly suitable action will be taken.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): May I just place one aspect of the matter before the hon. Minister? The hon. Home Minister said that it is not possible to forecast earthquakes. There are a number of countries which have faced earthquakes and they have at their disposal a vast amount of scientific knowledge which, if analysed, may perhaps enable one to forecast these things also. In view of this, may I know whether the Government have done anything to exchange scientific information with those countries and also whether they have increased the personnel in these departments?

Shri G. B. Pant: I earnestly hope that there will be no more earthquakes in the time of Shri Joachim Alva or my own!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): We heard that the seismographs and other machines of the meteorological department had been dismantled just at that time and that really we do not have even any records of the recent earthquake.

Shri G. B. Pant: These questions do not arise out of my statement.

श्री खुशवक्त राय (खेरी) : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सूची माननीय मंत्री जी ने पढ़ कर सुनाई है, वह बहुत ही अधूरी है। बहुत से मकान ऐसे हैं, जिन में एम० पीज० रहते हैं, जो क्रेक हो गए हैं। मेरा मकान भी क्रेक हो गया है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जो कमेटी बनाई गई है, उसको आदेश दिया जाये कि जितने मकान ऐसे हैं, वह उन का निरीक्षण करे और बताए कि कौन कौन से मकानों को नुक्सान पहुंचा है।

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : यह तो उन को आदेश दिए गए हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, उस के मुताबिक मैं फिर मिनिस्टर आफ़ हाउसिंग को लिख दूंगा।

श्री खुश वक्त राय : उन को तो मालूम है।

12·22 hrs.

PREFERENCE SHARES (REGULATION OF DIVIDENDS) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate dividends on preference shares of certain companies.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate dividends on preference shares of certain companies."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

12·23 hrs.

INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduced a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I introduce† the Bill.

12·24 hrs.

DRUGS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Karmarkar on the 30th August, 1960, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Drugs Act, 1940, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Out of four hours that have been allotted, three hours and ten minutes have already been taken. Is the consideration stage over?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Not yet; some hon Members wanted to speak.

12·25 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, before you proceed with the Bill, may I make a suggestion? There was a motion to be taken up today, and it has been postponed. The motion about the floods in Orissa is to be taken up tomorrow. In Punjab also, there have very extensive floods. Since we have saved time on the No-Day-Yet-Named Motion on the Direct Taxation Enquiry Committee Report, would it be possible to allow more time for discussing the flood situation? Floods have occurred all over India. Could not all these things be discussed in the motion that is coming up?

Mr. Speaker: I am sure the matter will be communicated to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. So far as I am concerned, if there is time, I will allow more time. The Punjab floods may also be discussed then.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 6.9.60.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12·26 hrs.

DRUGS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main purpose of this Bill before us is to enable the Central Government to take over the entire control over the manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs. It definitely and clearly means centralisation of power. Though temperamentally and even otherwise I am opposed to centralisation, I understand that for certain matters where uniform standards have got to be introduced, there is need for some centralisation. As such, on this particular principle, I will not oppose the centralisation of power sought by the hon. Minister in this case. But my objection is based on certain other grounds.

I would like to be informed by the hon. Minister how he could assure us that certain better results would flow from this centralisation of power in his hands, because the past performance in any case does not give us any assurance of that type. Here, we sit in Delhi which is a centrally administered area. I do not think that the state of affairs in the centrally administered areas is any better. As a matter of fact, Delhi is supposed to be one of the homes for the manufacture and distribution of spurious drugs. The Central Ministry concerned with this matter has not given us any better account of its performance here. I would like to know how the hon. Minister proposes to proceed in this matter, because he must have taken note of the very strong feeling in this House about the state of affairs that is prevailing.

The spurious drugs industry is almost an organised industry in most of the metropolitan towns, and Delhi is no exception to it. So, the House would like to be enlightened as to how the hon. Minister proposes to proceed in this matter. If the general feeling is that they cannot manage one single unit, the question arises as to how they are going to manage the entire country and have their jurisdiction running all over the country.

There is another apprehension which I share with most of the Members that with this dispersal and with this taking over of this power by the Centre, there may be a sort of overlapping jurisdiction with the State Governments. There is an apprehension whether the State Governments would feel the responsibility which they are feeling today or whether the same sort of complaints will arise, as they have arisen in many other spheres, regarding the inspectorates which the Central Government has and the inspectorates and analysts which the State Governments have. It is a common saying that where there are too many cooks, they spoil the broth. I hope there would be a clear demarcation of duties and allocations of functions and responsibilities. What are the responsibilities which the Minister is going to take up and what are the responsibilities which he is going to allot to his inspectors and to his analysts—that has got to be clarified.

Even apart from this, what I feel is if we are to tackle this very serious problem in an effective manner, something much more will have to be done. With the public sector expanding—information has been given on the floor of this House regarding the Russian collaboration and Rs. 20 crores worth project coming up—most of the Drugs being manufactured in the public sector, then I think instead of these punitive measures, a much better method would be to see that we create a special reputation for the medicines which are manufactured in the public sector. We have got Pimpri and other Public opinion in this matter particularly is hypercritical and hypersensitive. There was a lot of suspicion and doubt created about the penicillin of Pimpri, though further tests conducted here as well as outside completely assured that there was absolutely wrong with that medicine.

Though there is a general feeling that bad coin generally puts out the good coin from currency, if we have really good medicines which enjoy a real reputation and if we put them in the market of which the market is assured, then there is a likelihood by a positive action of putting these medicines in the market that this problem could be tackled to some extent. It is not merely by punitive methods that we can do it. We have to take certain positive steps and ensure the supply of pure medicines from our own manufacturing concerns. I would prefer nationalisation in one way. Nationalisation, so far as manufacturing is concerned, can certainly be attempted in regard to allopathic medicines, because I think three-fourth of the sector is already being taken over. These spurious drugs are being put in the market from a thousand and one sources that to me it appears that the only one course is to nationalise completely the drug industry and the distribution of the drugs. Otherwise, it would not be possible to control it by punitive methods. I have no objection to these punitive methods; they must be there, but they will not go very far.

My apprehension will be shared by many, because here it may be much more difficult to control spurious medicines and drugs. We have got the steel control orders. Like my hon. friend, there is another Minister from the Centre who completely controls the manufacture, planning and distribution of steel. Now the Health Minister wants to take this power himself in respect of the medicines. I am giving you the example that even in such a matter as the manufacture of steel where there are hardly half a dozen manufacturing concerns, the planning and manufacture of iron and steel even in these half a dozen concerns cannot be properly managed and controlled by the Minister. Then, how can I feel assured that my hon. friend, the Health Minister, who has got a much more difficult and much vaster field to cover, will be able to do it?

I know it for certain that in the matter of iron and steel, the programme in respect of even the projects which are in the core of the plan is not being implemented. We find here under his very nose in Delhi thousands of tons of iron and steel are being sold in the black-market. It must be much easier and much simpler to be able to control it and take action against the distributors. But even if that is not done, how do I feel assured that my hon. friend will be able to control the sale and distribution of medicines by thousands and thousands of persons, simply because we are having this unified control in the Central Government? We have our experience in other fields. So, I would like to be enlightened by the Minister as to how he hopes to go about his job and how he can create a little amount of faith and confidence in our mind that he will be able to do his job best when he has these powers. I am not against these powers being given to him. But I have a genuine apprehension and I would like him to give us a clear indication as to how he proposes to proceed in this matter. I feel it cannot be done until and unless the public sector is enlarged and it takes over the whole industry.

Another point I would like to know is, what would be the relationship regarding the manufacturing concerns which are in the public sector, whether he is going to have a managerial set-up which will ensure that what is coming out of these public sector enterprises is of the highest standard. Some Members suggested that the licensing of these public sector enterprises and of any other manufacturing concerns should be handed over to this Ministry or this Ministry should be a participant in the licencing of these manufacturing concerns. I am totally opposed to it. I do not think it should be made the concern of this Ministry. But I definitely feel that he should have a strong and independent control, as we have in the railways. The railways run the railway administration which is responsible for the operation, but there is a

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

separate inspectorate which is under a different Ministry, the Communications Ministry. Similarly, I want that the manufacturing side should be under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, as it is. Let the licences be issued through them, but there should be an absolutely independent inspectorate under my friend, the Health Minister. Otherwise, if he is responsible also for licensing and for running these concerns, he will be more concerned about the manufacturing side, how these concerns make profits and everything of that nature. He should be a dispassionate independent inspectorate over all these public sector as well as private sector enterprises. He should have nothing to do with licensing and he should tell the House what sort of agency he proposes to set up to see that everything which comes out of the public sector enterprises as well as from other manufacturing concerns is properly checked in advance at various stages—internal inspection as well as external inspection, and independent inspection by my hon. friend, the Health Minister.

We also feel that the Ayurvedic and Unani medicines should be taken under the umbrella of this Bill. Because, it gives a certain amount of prestige and it gives a certain amount of confidence to the people when they know that certain items are manufactured after proper supervision and control by the Central Health Ministry and what is put in the market has been properly examined. Because, as my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma has very correctly pointed out, the country at large is very much concerned with the Ayurvedic and Unani preparations. By and large, most of the people use them. Since thousands and thousands of persons are manufacturing this, I think it would be very difficult and I can understand the administrative difficulties. But if he cannot take over the entire control, I do wish that he takes over the control of at least a limited number of concerns and he seals them so that the people should be able to know that these are medicines which are standard medicines which have been made under the inspection of the Health Ministry. Let them make a beginning. Then, we have got certain big concerns, as in Jamnagar, where we have got the Central Institute. Let us also start the manufacture of ayurvedic medicines there. If those medicines are properly examined, properly inspected and properly labelled, that will create confidence in the minds of the people on the quality of the medicine put on the market. I hope these medicines which have your seal of approval will in due course drive out the spurious ones. I think a limited effort should be made in that direction soon.

Lastly, I come to the punitive or penal provisions of this Bill. I was a little amazed when Shri Bharucha referred to a certain proviso which was put in the Bill, because I know that he is a man with legal acumen. Under that proviso a magistrate is given discretion to give sentence for less than one year by recording the reasons. He asked: what is the purpose of putting a minimum of one year when this proviso takes away the stringency of the provision? I am quite prepared to say that more severe punishment should be given to those people who offend in such a matter which is of such a vital importance to the health of the nation. If a man could be saved by an injection, he is allowed to die because there is adulteration in the medicine. I do not minimise in the least the severity of the offence, and I am prepared to say that the severest punishment may be given and, if one year is not adequate, two, three or four years of imprisonment may be given. But, at the same time, it would be wholly against the canons of all justice to deprive a presiding officer of a court from exercising discretion in certain cases when

it may be found that the offence is just a technical one. In such cases, it would be too harsh to impose a punishment of imprisonment for one year. It is good enough that we have given directions and this Parliament has indicated the mind of the country, reflected the mind of the country by telling the magistracy that the least we want is one year's punishment in such cases. But we should not bind the magistracy hand and foot. After all, it must be left to them to come to just decisions after exercising their mind judiciously. We can only give them a direction. I strongly oppose the putting of any such restrictions on the judiciary. We can indicate the mind of the Parliament and the country on the issue but we can never put any obstacles on their discretion to exercise their mind judiciously on each case. That would be most dangerous.

Now the magistrate has been asked to record his reasons if the punishment is of less than one year. Here I might make a suggestion. If the House feels very strongly, we may not leave it at that. We can give discretion to the magistrate to give a lesser sentence but we may change this proviso slightly to say that where the magistrate record his reasons for a lesser punishment, the records must be sent up to the appellate court. The appeallate court has jurisdiction to take over cases *suo motu* if they deem fit. After the check of recording his reasons, if a further check is put of submitting such cases to the appellate court, I think that would be more than enough. We can compel the magistracy in all deserving cases to give the proper punishment, which may be one year, two years or whatever it is, but this discretion should not be taken away from the judiciary. The only thing is that the proviso should be amended to that extent.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I may be permitted to put a question. In the last session, when Shri Gopalan moved a resolution regarding the nationalisation of the drug industry, a point was raised and the Minister for Industries, Shri Manubhai Shah replied on that point that there will be a central testing laboratory for all the drugs and unless that laboratory gives a certificate, the quality of that drug will not be ultimately determined. So, I want to know from the Minister of Health how far the scheme of having a central testing laboratory has advanced and, secondly, without such a laboratory how he proposes to have enough controls to have quality medicines.

Shri Karmarkar: I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate for the general support that they have given to the two broad aspects of this amending Bill-firstly, the establishment of greater control over any possible misdemeanour in the manufacture or distribution of drugs and, secondly, the advisability of further strengthening the penal provisions by providing for a minimum punishment and making all punishments more deterrent than before.

If I were only to rest content with what has been germane to the discussion, I think I might have thanked the House and the hon. Members and sat down. But, incidentally, certain observations have been made, some of them very useful to us and some of them arising out of a misconception of the actual facts of the case. I shall deny myself the pleasure of referring to each individual point made by each hon. Member, but I shall invite the attention of the House to certain broad points that have been sought to be made.

I shall take up the point that was just now referred to by the last speaker, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. There has been, if I may say so, a general consensus of opinion on the floor of the House regarding the advisability of not leaving the pharmaceutical industry to the private sector. If we were writing on a clear slate as from today, may be, perhaps we

[Shri Karmarkar]

might have paid greater attention to this fact and proceeded to have this industry wholly in the public sector. I entirely agree with the view that whoever takes up the manufacture of drugs takes it up from the point of view of the profit motive. I am quite sure in my mind that it is not altruism that guides people in their activities in organising this industry. The first motive is to make profit. It is a profitable venture if properly managed. They want to make profit. This is also the complaint in the western countries. Say, in a country like the U.S.A., it is the complaint of the normal user of drugs, the man who suffers, that drugs are getting constlier and costlier than before. An instance was cited. Drugs are becoming versatile. Take, for instance, anaemia. They mix 3 or 4 drugs and make it a multi-pronged attack. One of the drugs will act on the particular type of the disease. That makes it costlier than a simple single drug for a particular ailment would be. I have read something to this effect that for the common man in the advanced countries, it is getting more and more difficult to get the drugs within his means.

Certainly, if we want to make the drugs available to the consumer at the most reasonable prices, perhaps the wisest way would be to nationalise the industry. We have experience of it in the penicillin factory. We have been able to reduce the price much earlier than we thought we would be able to do it. A few years ago, when we were dependent almost entirely on imported penicillin, the drug was costlier. Now the drug is so reasonably priced that it is used rather loosely. I wish sometimes that it is a little costlier than it is to prevent the abuse of this drug.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Do not mention this.

Shri Karmarkar: It is there. Therefore, I am one with the opinion expressed on the floor of the House that as much as possible, to the extent that is possible, this industry should more and more come into the public sector in order to serve the people. But, one cannot change history. Ultimately whether the country is in a position in nationalise all the industries it would like to nationalise is also another question. But, certainly, the Government will note the opinion expressed on the floor of the House for any action in the future. As it is, hon. Members of this House doubtless know that we are having shortly five units in the public sector, namely, synthetic drugs, antibiotics, glandular products, medicinal plants products, and surgical instruments and appliances, in the near future.

Another point was made. That is not exactly, if I may say so respectfully, relevant to the amendments that are being made. I am happy that there was consensus of opinion on the point that just as we are bringing these modern medicines under control, we should bring all other medicines also under our control: that is to say, Ayurvedic drugs, unani drugs and homoeopathic drugs, actually, all drugs that are being used in this country. I am one with all hon. Members who have expressed that opinion, in that particular opinion. In fact, I am happy to tell the House that this being a Concurrent Subject, we have to consult the State Governments, and that we have sent round letters to the State Governments asking for their opinion. So far as we are advised, we feel in the Government of India that all the drugs should come under similar control. Because, unless you bring the drugs under control, you cannot guarantee standardisation. It is no use quarrelling with the fact that drugs are spuriously manufactured and there is a large amount of spurious drugs when we have not taken adequate means to control them. I am hoping that it might be possible for me to bring forward before this House a Bill

in the near future asking for their sanction to control all other drugs also.

A certain fear was expressed, I think, by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma who is, if I may say so with respect, not always, but sometimes prone to put the right thing in a little exaggerated manner. He referred to diarchic administration. As a matter of fact, it is a fact that the arrangement as now envisaged does make it possible for the Central Government and the States to have inspectorates, etc., at the same time. It is not as if we are at loggerheads with each other. There is no difference or opinion between the State Governments and us regarding the advisability of controlling drugs. The whole crux of the matter is that it was not that all States were equally vigilant in exercising the power that they did possess (and that was the reason why we had to come on the scene. We placed this matter before the Central Health Council and the Health Ministers of all the States are there. We took their concurrence for enacting this piece of legislation to enable ourselves to come on the scene. We shall see to it that there is no conflict whatever between any arrangement that the States are authorised to make and any arrangement that we might feel impelled to make. In case we find that the arrangement made by a particular State is completely satisfactory, we may not come on the scene at all, because it may not be necessary. In case the arrangements are not satisfactory, we will certainly come on the scene. But, it will be a wholly harmonious arrangement. I can assure the House that there will be at no stage any conflict between our inspectors and theirs and between our arrangement and theirs.

Some complaint was made, I think it was by my hon. friend Shri Achar, who was rather jealous about the powers of the magistrates before whom cases might come. For a moment, perhaps, he allowed himself to forget that ultimately this House is a sovereign House. This House just gives the power that it likes to give to the magistracy or to the courts to the extent that it wants to give. If emphasis has to be placed on a particular point of view, this House is sovereign and therefore, it is competent to place it and say what this House actually means. What we have said is that the minimum punishment will be one year in certain types of cases. But, for reasons to be stated in writing, the magistrate can make it less. There may be palliative circumstances. There may be a technical offence. We do not want the magistrate to be in a position not to have any option to give any punishment less than one year. When Parliament says that the normal punishment for an offence will be one year, every magistrate, every judge knows what is the will of the sovereign Parliament. Then, it expects the magistrate or judge or whosoever is concerned with the administration of justice, and it gives them to understand that what is expected of them is a minimum punishment of one year, unless there are justifying circumstances, in which case, for reasons to be stated in writing, the magistrate will give less. Supposing we had left it at that, saying that the magistrate could give any punishment up to a maximum of three years, the intention of the House would not have been clear. What we wanted is that nomally, for any offence under the particular section, if it requires this punishment, the minimum will be one year unless for exceptional reasons the magistrate or court has a feeling that the punishment should be less. The general rule is one year minimum. Exception will be less than one year. That discretion, we have left to the courts. This is the same provision as we have put in another Act. There is precedent for that. When we wanted to deal with corruption, we did the same thing.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): May I explain what I said?

Shri Karmarkar: The point of my hon. friend was very clear, unless he wants to confuse me further. What he has said is clear.

Shri Achar: You are meeting an argument which I did not put forward.

The general trend in criminal law is,—take the I.P.C. or any other law —everywhere, the maximum punishment is prescribed. That is why I said that Parliament is showing a tendency not to trust the magistrates or their discretion.

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend entirely forgets that it is not a question of trust. It is a question of telling the magistrate what we expect him to do and what this Parliament expects him to do. We would have been rigid in saying that the minimum punishment will be one year, whatever the offence.

There may be technical offences. When this Bill is passed, normally the punishment will be one year, but in exceptional circumstances, the magistrate may award a lesser punishment, because we do not want to comment upon what the magistrates or the courts have done. If we do not give them guidance like that, we cannot complain if a magistrate feels that it is open to him to give any punishment he likes. It is not a question of our trusting the magistrates. We trust every magistrate and judge in this country. Actually, what we want is to give notice to every intending offender that if he commits this offence, he will go to jail for one year normally unless there are extenuating circumstances. I am quite sure my hon. friend does not want to be kind to offenders, and will agree with me that there should be a deterrent law on the statute-book to prevent people from even thinking of such offences. So, I am not exactly able to appreciate his argument.

13 hrs.

On the other hand, people wanted to provide for a larger amount of punishment. Ultimately we have to weigh and see how much punishment is enough for a particular offence. We have said that in the case of offences of one kind, the minimum of one year and maximum of three years will suffice. If that is not sufficient, if people are still so foolhardy and wicked as to break the law, we shall come before the House and ask for a larger minimum and a larger maximum, five years minimum and transportation maximum or things like that, but we hope the punishment provided is reasonable and does not err on the side of leniency or harshness.

A comment was made about having an Indian Pharmacopoeia. I can understand if hon. Members who have much else to do are not aware that a good Pharmacopoeia, as a result of years of labour, was published, not this year but about five years ago. We are not being guided by any other foreign Pharmacopoeia. We have not only our own Pharmacopoeia, but also a national formulary of medicines.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): You have prescribed a minimum. Is the maximum also prescribed there?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. I am happy it satisfies my elderly colleague for whose opinion I have the highest respect.

Sometimes things are said in a hurry without looking into their implications. Something was said about penicillin. People say somebody was injected with penicillin and he died. As Shri Harish Chandra Mathur just now said, a dose of that particular penicillin which was given to an esteemed colleague, whose death we all lament, was sent not only to our laboratories here, but also abroad, to an American laboratory, and the whole lot from which that dose came was found to be completely faultless.

The achievement of the Pimpri factory is something of which we can really be proud. Ultimately it is a national factory.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): This is the third time he has been telling us that it has sent for chemical examination to different places. If there was nothing wrong with the penicillin, he should tell us what was the real cause of death after injection.

Shri Karmarkar: I reaffirm that nothing was at fault with that batch of penicillin from which an injection was given to the hon. Member. As to what happens when a man dies, there are certain things which are never known to any one. Supposing I am allergic, and a dose of penicillin is given to me. Things have happened in foreign countries tragically, and not hundreds but thousands of deaths have taken place. One is not exactly able to know the cause.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: This is the Health Minister of India speaking. There is a definite instruction on the carton itself that the doctor should keep with him antidotes when administering penicillin, and there is a short period of time when the patient to whom penicillin has been injected should be kept under supervision. He says the finding has been arrived at that there was no defect in the penicillin, but were these mandatory precautions taken by the medical officer concerned? Has an enquiry been made into that?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow all these matters here. The whole thing is irrelevant to this issue. We are on drugs. One can certainly make the suggestion that the quality of the drug should be as good as possible. Whether the particular doctor took care or not is not the subject-matter of this Bill.

Shri Karmarkar: I am deeply grateful to you, Sir, for these observations, because that is really not pertinent to this Bill.

My hon. friend Dr. Sushila Nayar made the point that there are a large number of preparations with more or less the same composition selling under various trade names, and she wanted an arrangement to be made so that such drugs would be sold under their proper names. As a matter of fact, the Act provides for giving the proper name in addition to the trade name. The point made by my hon. friend has a certain merit, and in order to improve the present state of affairs it would be necessary to impress both on the medical profession and the manufacturers of drugs not to popularise the names of drugs not given in the national formulary, so that there would be no confusion. If there is the same name, then things would be simpler.

There is no doubt about the fact that spurious drugs are still being manufactured; otherwise, we would not have come up with this Bill. I do not know if my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma meant exactly what he said, but he said that any one moving in any constituency for ten yards would find these things. We have not sufficient good drugs in the country, not to talk of spurious drugs. To say that there are spurious drugs is one thing, and to say that we are flooded by them is entirely another thing. People who have had occasion to deal with these matters know that the law as it has been passed before has had some deterrent effect. We want that deterrent effect to be more.

Shri Nanjappa would like to penalise, through this Bill, advertisement of mis-branded drugs. The fact of the matter is the advertisements of drugs are comprehensively covered by the provisions of the Drugs and Magical Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, and therefore it was not considered necessary to make any provision in this Bill for that purpose.

These were the important points that were raised in the debate. There

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was general agreement about the purposes underlying the Bill, namely to make the manufacture of spurious drugs and their distribution more difficult and to strengthen the penal provisions. There was also a fear expressed that there might be a conflict of jurisdictions. Apart from that, there was general support for strengthening our inspection machinery and for the Central Government taking powers in that regard.

It was not possible for me within the time at my disposal to deal with each point of each Member, but we shall certainly give the best consideration to all the points raised in the debate whenever occasion arises. I thank the Members who have taken part in the debate.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the course of my speech, I referred to the fact that in industrial places like Kanpur, in the name of drugs like tincture ginger actually liquor was being sold. I wanted to know whether an enquiry was possible, whether he would at least enquire from the State Government. This thing is a curse.

Shri Karmarkar: I shall forward the remarks of my hon. friend to the State Government and I hope that they will look into the matter.

Mr. Speaker: That was what I heard also in my own town. It is prepared all over.

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): It is done in Bombay State also.

Mr. Speaker: They prepare what is called tincture ginger and sell it; it is said that it has been sent from Bangalore. I cannot say whether it is from Bangalore or some other place. But many things are passing in the name of drugs.

Shri Karmarkar: I thought Bangalore was a gentlemen's place. But still, such things can happen.

Mr. Speaker: I have nothing to say against Bangalore. My point is only this. My place is quite close to Bangalore. They say that it has come from Bangalore. It may have come or it may not have come from there

Shri Karmarkar: That is possible.

Mr. Speaker: Possibly, they want to associate the name of Bangalore with it so that fashionable people may take it.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Essences also may be included in this category.

Mr. Speaker: Some people drink methylated spirit also nowadays. That is the misfortune.

Shri Karmarkar: Exactly.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Drugs Act, 1940, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the clauses. There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. So, I shall put them to vote.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment to clause 4, standing in the name of Shri Raghunath Singh. The hon. Member is absent. Therefore, I shall put clauses 4 and 5 together to vote.

The question is:

"That clauses 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6.— (*Amendment of section 23*).

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment to this clause, standing in the name of Shri Nanjappa. Does he want to move it?

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): No, I am not moving it. I only want some explanation as to why drugs are not going to be seized by the inspector.

Shri Assar: That is my complaint also.

13.14 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

Shri Karmarkar: I am sorry I missed that point, because I thought that it was not a very major point. But I find that my hon. friend Shri Nanjappa and also my hon. friend Shri Assar have raised the point today, and they would like that the inspector should be vested with powers to seize the drugs also. They will see that this power is already vested in the inspectors under the provisions of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the existing Act. Therefore, we did not want to duplicate it by putting it here.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Now, we come to clause 8. There is an amendment in the name of Shri Raghunath Singh. The hon. Member is absent.

The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

13.15 hrs.

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND CESSES (CONVERSION TO METRIC UNITS) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend certain laws relating to customs duties and cesses for the purpose of adopting metric units in those laws, be taken into consideration."

The Bill that is before the House now for consideration is very similar to the one which was passed only last week in relation to the excise duties etc. The purpose of the Bill is very limited. It seeks that the relevant sections of the various Acts such as the Indian Tariff Act, the Indian Lac Cess Act, the Coffee Act, the Coir Industry Act, the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, the Indian Cotton Cess Act, the Indian Coconut Committee Act and the Tea Act, be amended so as to enable the adoption of the metric system in the levey of the customs duties and cesses which are imposed under those Acts.

The rates will all remain unaltered, but there would be a certain rounding off which is necessitated by the fact that the exact conversion may

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lead to very complicated calculations and run into small fractions of a naya paisa. So, the nearest rounding off is being done here in the same manner as has been done in the other Bill which was passed by the House last week.

From rough and ready calculations, the total effect of all these changes do not lead to any increase whatsoever in the revenues of the various Commodity Boards or Government. According to the calcuations which I have seen, they might be a little less in revenue to the extent of a few lakhs of rupees as a result of the amendments which I am now proposing in this Bill. But this is a measure primarily meant for conversion, without making any attempt to change the rates of the customs duties or the cesses which are charged in relation to various commodities.

I do not want to say much and bother the House with calculations. The rates are shown in the amending Bill itself in each case. The lb-cwt system or the maunds-seers system is being replaced by the kilogramme, quintal or metric ton, as the case may be. Yards or feet are now being expressed in terms of metres; instead of gallons, we are providing for the use of litre. In the case of acres, we are replacing it by hectares. That is the only change that is sought for in this Bill.

I commend it for the acceptance of the House.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The hon. Minister should have brought some samples of some of these weights and measures and shown them here.

Shri Satish Chandra: These weights and measures are widely used in Delhi at least now, and would become compulsory from 1st of October. The old weights will just not be used and they would not be legal after that date. They have been used for two years now in Delhi. I thought that Members of Parliament would be familiar with them. If they like, an exhibition can be arranged in the Central Hall. Probably, it might be late in this session, but it could be done towards the beginning of the next Session.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend certain laws relating to customs duties and cesses for the purpose of adopting metric units in those laws be taken into consideration.".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up the clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 10 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 10 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Satish Chandra: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

13.21 hrs.

BANKING COMPANIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949, be taken into consideration".

The House is aware of the circumstances in which this Bill has been drafted and introduced. The failure of the Palai Central Bank has made it necessary for us to review the procedure which is now prescribed by the law for the liquidation of banking companies and the distribution of their assets.

The House will perhaps recollect that in 1950 an entire chapter containing certain new provisions was introduced in the Banking Companies Act, and that in 1953 this was substantially modified and replaced following the Report of the Banks Liquidation Proceedings Committee presided over by Shri Dhiren Mitra. Experience has shown that these provisions, while they are useful and helpful to some extent, are by no means adequate in relation to the nature and size of the problem and that some fundamental modifications are required if expeditious payments are to be secured to the depositors of banks in liquidation.

In the course of my earlier statement in this House, I have already indicated one or two of the modifications which we have had in view and which are proposed to be made through this Bill. It may perhaps be useful, before I proceed further, if I were to describe very briefly the other main provisions also.

One of the major defects in the existing law is that no time-limit has been prescribed for the completion of the more important preliminary stages in liquidation proceedings. The result has been that depositors have frequently had to wait for months and in several cases for years before the first dividend can be declared and paid. The House will, I am sure, agree with me that these delays which have been the normal feature of liquidation proceedings so far are undesirable and should be avoided. I understand that an important reason, though not perhaps the only one, for these delays is that the claims of secured creditors and certain other persons entitled to preferential payments under section 530 of the Companies Act cannot be quickly determind. We are taking powers in this Bill to determine these claims within a period of two months, so that realisable assets which are available for payments to the depositors may be released for this purpose as early as possible.

We are trying to ensure that the payment of the first dividend will be made within about three months of the winding up order. The smaller depositors, however, are obviously entitled to some relief in priority to all the other depositors or ordinary creditors; and this principle has, in fact, been recognised already in the existing Act. We propose to extend and liberalise this concession.

The modification which we propose has, I believe, been welcomed already by the various sections of this House. Section 43A of the Banking Companies Act, as inserted in 1953 on the recommendations of the Committee presided over by Shri Mitra, provides that savings bank depositors will be entitled to be paid, after all the prior claims ranking above those of the depositors have been paid, the amounts standing to their credit upto Rs. 100 per mensem. In view of the increase in prices since the provision was first inserted, this amount is being raised to Rs. 250. In order to afford some relief to the other depositors as well, we are providing that 50 per cent of the amount standing to the credit of a depositor in any other account, limited to Rs. 250, should also be disbursed, as a further preferential payment, ranking in the order of priority after the amounts due to the savings bank depositors.

We are hoping that these minimum payments upto Rs. 250 in the case of each person can be disbursed within the next few months. But we are not going to be content with this. We

[Shri Morarji Desai]

want the entire assets of these banks, including those of the Palai Central Bank, to be realised within a reasonably short period, and we are considering the best arrangements which can be made from this point of view, without causing undue hardships, either to the borrowers from whom these amounts have to be realised, or the depositors who will be the beneficiaries of any realisation or subsequent distribution.

The provisions of the Companies Act, and more particularly of section 457 of the Act, are already comprehensive from this point of view, but in order to facilitate the early realisation of the remaining assets and the distribution of further dividends after the initial payment upto Rs. 250 it may be necessary to appoint an individual special liquidator in the case of the Palai Central Bank and also in the case of some other banks. We are, therefore, taking the necessary powers to get such a liquidator appointed on the application of the Reserve Bank.

I would have liked to give retrospective effect to the provisions relating to the new time-schedule and the initial payments to the small depositors. From an administrative and practical point of view, there are, however, numerous difficulties in giving retrospective effect to these changes so as to cover all the banks now in liquidation; and we have had to satisfy ourselves with providing for the new procedure to be brought into force in relation to banking companies which have not so far paid even the first dividend. It will not be difficult, I think, to start the relevant proceedings afresh in these cases. For the information of the House, I should, perhaps, add that the Laxmi Bank will be covered by our proposals regarding retrospective effect.

These are important changes in liquidation procedure, and after these amendments have been enacted by Parliament, the time taken for liquidation will, I am sure, be considerably shortened. But we have also another and in my opinion even more important object in view, and this is to avoid liquidation, wherever such a course is necessary or possible. The procedure for liquidation even with the changes which I have now indicated, is bound to be costly and elaborate. It will also be rigid and inflexible in the very nature of the circumstances. While liquidation may still be unavoidable in the case of certain institutions, we hope that in the majority of cases, alternative proposals, like a reconstruction of the banks's affairs in the light of its financial position or an amalgamation with some other institution after such a reconstruction, will be possible. Wherever this appears to be the case, we propose to explore these alternatives, so that the delay, suspense, uncertainty and cost which are incidental to liquidation, may be avoided, while the possibilities of keeping the bank in existence, in the interests of the depositors, in the same or in some modified form, may also be ascertained.

If the possibilities of rehabilitating a bank which may be in difficulties are to be investigated fully, it will be necessary to ensure that in all these cases we will have some reasonable time within which these investigations can be undertaken and completed. It is obviously desirable that the bank's position or status should not be adversely affected while the vestigations or negotiations are in progress; and it may, therefore, be necessary to grant to the company a moratorium on certain conditions.

Unfortuately, a moratorium can now be granted only if certain onerous procedural and other requirements are fulfilled. We propose that these conditions should in future be simplified and that it should be open to the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank

to grant a moratorium expeditiously, as a condition precedent for the investigation of any feasible proposals for reconstructing a bank.

A moratorium, in the nature of the circumstances, can only be temporary. We do not propose that the period for which it is granted should be unduly long. We are limiting the moratomum to six months, that is, the same period as is now allowed under the existing provisions of section 37 of the Banking Companies Act. As some permanent and satisfactory solution has to be found within this period, the conditions now imosed by various sections of the Companies Act relating to reconstruction or amalgamation will also have to be simplified.

We have introduced some changes in this Bill from this point of view. In the case of credit institutions like banks in which thousands of depositors unconnected with the share-holders are interested, the normal provisions of the Companies Act which are applicable to industrial or commercial companies owned only by the shareholders are out of place.

While it is not my intention to belittle the extent of the shareholders' interest in the institutions with which they are concerned and while we shall consult them wherever this is possible or necessary, the initiative and the responsibility for the reconstruction of financial and credit institutions like banks must remain largely with the Reserve Bank and the Central Government. We are making this quite clear in the relevant provisions of the Bill and I hope that, in actual practice, we shall be able to use these new and amplified powers in a manner which will strengthen the banking and financial system of the country.

The banking system in this country is, as a whole, sound. In the last 10 years or so that the Banking Companies Act has been in existence, the Reserve Bank has succeeded in devising and enforcing a system of control which has led to the weeding out of the comparatively weak and inefficient institutions and improving the standing and creditworthiness of all the other banks. The present Bill is merely intended to amplify the powers of the Reserve Bank and the Central Government in certain directions in order to facilitate further the process of this improvement. The Bill, if I may be permitted to reiterate the point, does not indicate the existence of any major weakness. It is only an attempt to recast and modify the legal framework within which the Reserve Bank is now required to function and discharge its duties.

The provisions in the Bill are based on the recent unsatisfactory compromise between the confficting claims of various sections of the community; and the House, I am sure, will welcome and endorse them as such.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949, be taken into consideration."

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would have very much liked that this Bill had been referred to a Select Committee. As a matter of fact, I had given notice of an amendment to that effect. But I am not moving that because any reference of this Bill to a Select Committee will delay whatever small relief this Bill could give to about 80,000 depositors of the Palai Central Bank. Therefore, I am content not to move it. At the same time, I wish to invite the attention of the Finance Minister to the serious implications of this Bill to the banking industry as a whole.

The Banking Companies Act has undergone a few amendments since it

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had been enacted by this House; and the last amendment was in 1956, when Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, as the Finance Minister, moved his amendments to section 35 and other sections. When the purpose of the amendment was debated in this House the hon. Finance Minister on 20-12-56 told this House in answer to a specific question that the amendment, especially of section 35, was being brought at that time because the Reserve Bank of India had not enough powers to control banking in this country and those amendments were really meant for giving more powers not only to safeguard the interests of the depositors of the banks — which did exist at that time under the provisions of the parent Act — but in order to give wider control for the Reserve Bank in relation to the general economy of the country. Therefore, by that amendment in 1956, it was admitted that the Reserve Bank got not only complete control over the banking institutions of this country in order to protect the interests of the depositors of those banks but also in order to control the general economy of this country.

Time and again, from this side of the House, we have made categorical demands that the entire banking institutions of this country should be nationalised. The demand for nationalisation was in the context of the new type of economy into which we were entering, when the Planning Commission itself had programmed to have a particular type of economy. If there is a planned economy that is decided upon by this House, in order that effective control is retained upon large finances, which is the corner-stone of that economy, unless the Government itself has got adequate powers to control that economy, it will not be possible to direct correctly, in a correct path, the economy of the country in the particular direction as the Government and the Parliament desire. That was the basic point on which a demand was made for the nationalisation of the banking institutions of this country. When this demand used to be put before the House, the Finance Ministers, varying in number, used to point out the provisions of the Reserve Bank Act, the provisions of the Banking Companies Act, the provisions of the Indian Companies Act to say that adequate and more than adequate powers were there under all these three Acts, not only for safeguarding the interests of the depositors of those banking institutions but to control the entire financial activities of these banks in relation to the country's economy in general.

But, after 4 years, another Finance Minister has to come before this House and tell us that these amendments have to be brought, not only the amendments in the earlier part of this Bill but the amendments in the later parts also. It is said that powers are now lacking for the Reserve Bank even to amalgamate the banking institutions of this country.

The Finance Minister began quite correctly by saying that the amendment has been necessitated because of the experience gained in relation to the Palai Central Bank. The whole question of the Palai Central Bank has been debated in this House in detail. Going through the debate, I find, one question which was a crucial question as far as the liquidation of the Palai Central Bank is concerned, remains. That is whether the power that still existed in the Reserve Bank to control the economy of these banks to safeguard the interests of the depositors is still there as far as these Acts are concerned; and if those powers are there how those powers have been made powerless in relation to the Reserve Bank because this Palai Bank was allowed to be liquidated and the interests of 80,000 depositors, many

of whom are middle-class people and those who have got very small earnings including a very large number of widows—which the Finance Minister will see if he goes through the list of depositors—were allowed to suffer.

Replying to the last debate on the Palai Central Bank, when there was a detailed discussion not only about the Palai Central Bank but also about the powers of the Reserve Bank, when asked whether the Reserve Bank would give an assurance to this House and to the country, directly or indirectly, after learning from the experience of the Palai Central Bank, that the banking structure is safe in this country and that Government would vouchsafe that any depositor could go to a bank today and put money into the bank with the belief that he will get 100nP for a rupee and not a rateable distribution after liquidation, the Finance Minister refused to give such an assurance.

To another question put in connection with the Palai Central Bank, the hon. Finance Minister said in the other House that there is no sanctity as far as Scheduled Banks are concerned. Millions of people in this country . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Morarji Desai: Where is the question of sanctity about any bank?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am coming to the point about sanctity. Millions of people who do not go into the niceties of the law, have got an impression that any deposit that has been made in a Scheduled Bank is a safe deposit. They did not get that impression themselves; that impression has been given to them by categorical declarations made by the Finance Ministers in succession when the parent Act was passed and also when the other amendments to the Act were passed. That impression was created. It is now said that any deposit made in any scheduled bank is not safe; to that extent no guarantee is given by Government. Therefore, a vacuum has been created as far as the people's confidence in the banking institutions is concerned.

On the 30th of last month, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Shri H. V. R. Iengar, speaking in Delhi, said that the banking structure of the country is quite safe. He further said that even though the banking structure is quite safe. he would issue a warning that there is no room for complacency at all. We could not understand what the Governor of the Reserve Bank meant by room for complacency, when the entire powers are being vested in the Reserve Bank to see that the banking structure in the country is put on a proper basis.

When the tragedy of the Palai Bank was debated here this was the question before the House. The whole question before us is whether our deposits are safe in the banks with these few amendments alone, whether there is power vested in the Reserve Bank to guarantee the safety of the deposists of the people in the banks. Or will it be the case as happened in the case of the Palai Central Bank. after having so much powers vested in the Reserve Bank and ultimate controlling power with the Central Government they did not exercise that power from 1951 till August 8, 1960 when the Palai Bank was sought to be liquidated? An explanation should be given why the Government and the Reserve Bank failed to have effective control over this Bank from 1951.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): May I point out to the hon. Member that a debate took place on this and all the points were replied. So this actually amounts to a repetition. Perhaps the hon. Member was not present here.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I have got the debate here and I am raising only those questions which were not answered by the Finance Minister. This point has been left open: in spite

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of the powers conferred upon the Reserve Bank and the Central Government by the parent Act why did they not take action? The total deposists of the Palai Bank amounted to about Rs. 5 crores in 1955. It is admitted that the Reserve Bank was interfering in the affairs of this Bank and satisfying itself about the mismanagement of its affairs till 1960 when it went for liquidation. We demand an explanation so that the faith in the banking industry is restored, we want to be assured that the Central Government and the Reserve Bank did take some action. If there is some lacuna in the parent Act, it should be remedied.

The Deputy Finance Minister got a little irritated because she said that the whole matter had been discussed threadbare. The real matter unfortunately as far as the Palai Bank was concerned was not debated and replied to. Here is a banking company and it has Rs. 9 crores of public deposits. The directors have given Rs. 4 crores away on no security. It is clear from the 1959-60 balance sheet that there was no guarantee for some of the advances given by the bank. According to the Finance Minister, the Act gives unlimited powers to the Reserve Bank. But on one fine morning the bank has gone into liquidation and the only hope that the Finance Minister gives is that the depositor in the savings bank account will get Rs. 250 and others will get Rs. 250. There is something more which can be reasonably demanded from the Finance Minister. If one rupee consists of 100 nP and if the Finance Minister is able to give either 50 or 75 nP it is incumbent upon him and the Reserve Bank to tell the country where the 50 or 25 nP has gone. It is a logical, common sense proposition. In spite of all the powers conferred upon the Reserve Bank, all this has been taken away. So long as there is no reasonable explanation given to this question, there will be no faith in the banking industry, especially as far as Kerala is concerned.

The liquidation proceedings are on. What action is he going to take to recover the money that has been lost in the Palai Bank? Somebody should be held responsible for the money taken away. A few directors or office bearers cannot run away with the money of the people. You have now to tell the House whether there are enough provisions in the Act to bring all the culprits to book and get back the last pie of the depositor. If you say that there are enough provisions, what, action have you taken in order to get back the money? If there are not sufficient provisions and there are loopholes, you should have brought, along with this amendment, enough provisions so that the money that has vanished could be found and paid back to the depositors. Otherwise, you are not going to restore confidence in the banking industry in spite of the fact that you are giving more powers to the Reserve Bank.

In the liquidation proceedings, I understand—the Finance Minister also perhaps understands—that nothing has been done to trace the lost money. A specific enquiry as to how the money had been lost could have been done by the Finance Ministry which ultimately controls the Reserve Bank. But nothing has been done under the various provisions of the Act except to file liquidation proceedings in the Kerala High Court. Something could be done under the Banking Companies Act and the Insolvency Act to find out the fraudulent preference transactions. Nothing has been done to verify, enquire and fix the responsibility for this advance of Rs. 2.5 crores given on personal securities and to find whether these are fraudulent preferences or advances given to get unlawful gain for the diretcors. In

these circumstances, the only alternative before the Finance Minister is to hand over the entire accounts of the bank for an enquiry by the Special Police Establishment when definite allegations are made that fraudulent preferences were given. It should find out whether the office bearers are responsible for this mismanagement. There is no use handing over this enquiry to the Kerala police. The Finance Minister will remember the reaction of the Kerala Government immediately the bank has gone into liquidation. This is a matter of far-reaching consequence and the enquiry should be entrusted to the Special Police Establishment to find out whether any responsibility could be fixed on any of the individual directors or other office bearers for the misappropriations which deprived the depositors of almost half of their deposists.

The second point is this. Almost in every case of a company going into liquidation, it is common knowledge —it is not different in the case of Palai—the directors amass so much of money after they have become directors and this is money, 'unexplainable' money. Could not something be done under these three Acts to recover the money of the depositors of the Palai in this case? If he undertakes to enquire through the Special Police Establishment to enquire into the private assets of each and everyone of the directors of the Palai Bank since the date they aquired the directorship of the Bank and see if they have amassed money quite out of proportion to their normal earnings, then that is the money of the depositors. Have you got any power under the Banking Companies Act or the Companies Act or any other law for the time being in force in order to get the money that they amassed privately? Sir, I demand an enquiry as far as the private assets of the directors are concerned to find out how much they have earned after becoming office-bearers of this particular company. After finding that out, it will be very easy for the Finance Minister to fix the liability. If that is done, Sir, I am quite sure that the directors themselves are today personally—they have got the capacity—capable of paying every naya paisa in the rupee to all the depositors of the Palai Central Bank. That ought to have been the remedy which ought to have been suggested by the Finance Minister, if he had any care for the depositors.

We on this side, Sir, are equally interested, if not more interested, in the 80,000 depositors of this particular bank. But is it a consolation to give Rs. 250? When large amounts have been deposited, when smaller amounts have been deposited and when there are people who have got no earthly thing left except what is deposited in this bank, to get Rs. 250 —which does not enable a man even to commit suicide because the cost of medicine to commit suicide will cost more than Rs. 250—is no consolation. Therefore, the Finance Minister will not be doing a service to the country, he will not be doing service to the depositors by giving the depositors Rs. 250. What he should actually do is, if he is able to get the money under the provisions of this Act, if he has the powers as he says today, he must get that money and then he will be able to pay even to the last naya paisa to all the depositors of the Palai Central Bank.

Now, apart from this question, I have got two more points to submit before the Finance Minister. There is an enigma in the whole affair of the Palai Central Bank, and that enigma is either in the mind of the Finance Minister or in the coffers of the Finance Ministry. The Reserve Bank of India had enough powers. The Resesrve Bank of India says that it exercised the power from 1950 onwards as far as this bank is concerned. They made a report in 1955.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may confine his remarks to the provisions of the Bill before the House. I think the hon. Member is going on with a discussion on the Palai Central Bank affair.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What I am saying is, the hon. Minister now wants more powers under this Bill. It is not a question of having more and more powers. The powers were there. It was admitted by his predecessor in 1956 that there were enough powers. Therefore, there is no use coming before this House and telling the House that because you had no powers you could not do anything and you want more powers. My whole point is that the powers were there.

Shri Morarji Desai: If more powers are not necessary, then reject the Bill.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The real difficulty was that whenever the Reserve Bank of India made a report that report was cold shouldered in the Finance Minisrty.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is all wrong. It is a great calumny, that is all what I can say.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I put a straight question to the Finance Minister, whether in December 1959 the Reserve Bank did not make a report to the Finance Ministry that the affairs of the Palai Central Bank were so dangerous.....

Shri Morarji Desai: It is entirely false.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The Finance Ministry did not take any action upon that report. Sir, I specificially point out to the provisions in section 35 of the Act. If the Finance Minister says that he has no powers, the powers are there under section 35.

Mr. Chairman: Section 35 is not sought to be amended by this Bill.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: So far as the powers are concerned....

Mr. Chairman: May I request the hon. Member to confine his remarks to the provisions of the Bill?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is with direct reference to the provisions of the Bill, Sir, that I am making these remarks. The Finance Minister in his opening remarks said that this Bill has been necessitated because of the Palai Central Bank affair.

Shri Morarji Desai: That does not mean that the whole matter is before the House.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The only thing is that this Bill is directly as a result of that affair. If the Palai Central Bank episode has taught any lession to the Finance Ministry....

Shri Morarji Desai: Does he mean to say that because I have mentioned the word "bank" all things can be discussed now?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What I say is, at least the lessons learnt in the Palai Central Bank affair should be incorporated in the amending Bill that he is bringing forward and he should reasonably justify the amendments that he is bringing forward to the original Act with the lessons that he learnt from the Palai Central Bank affair. The amendments that he is bringing before the House do not satisfy even the answers to the small lessons that he has learnt in the Palai Central Bank affair. It is quite legitimate for us, Sir, to point out the lessons that were taught by the Palai Central Bank affair. The amendments suggested are very inadequate.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken more than 20 minutes. The time allotted for this Bill is only three hours.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Sir, I will conclude with one more point—that is not in relation to the Palai Central Bank. There are some other banks also in the Kerala State which have not gone into lequidation.

Shri Morarji Desai: Do you want to send them into liquidation?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That is your idea, not our idea, because inspite of all this you decided to send the Palai Bank into liquidation. Sir, there are some smaller banks in Kerala. I shall cite a specific example. There is one small bank, small compared to the large amount the Finance Minister is handling, called the Savings and Investment Corporation having about 13 branches in the erstwhile Cochin State. What happened was that all of a sudden, on the morning of 1st July, the Reserve Bank of India sent a directive stopping all the transactions. It has been admitted that there was nothing seriously wrong with this bank. The co-operative societies and peasants and farmers in the villages have deposited their money in this bank. Nothing is known as to why the Reserve Bank has stopped business in this bank. The bank is not in liquidation, only the business has been stopped. Nothing further is known. I would request the Finance Minister to use his powers under this Act and the powers that he is getting under this amending Bill and see that this bank functions either by amalgamation or by any other process and thus save the large number of small depositors who have deposited their savings in this bank.

Before concluding, Sir, I wish to refer to the two amendments that I have tabled to this Bill. The first one is to raise the limit of Rs. 250 to at least Rs. 500. I think the Finance Minister will agree that Rs. 250 is a very meagre amount to be given in the savings account (*Interruption*). If he does not agree, let him at least allow me to finish my speech. I know he is amenable to reason sometimes. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons he has said that it was only Rs. 100 in the original Act and now he wants to raise it to Rs. 250 because the prices have increased. Let him consider the magnitude of increase in prices from the time Rs. 100 limit has been incorporated in the original Act till now. Then he will have to raise it to Rs. 1000. I do not want that much, I will be satisfied if he raises the limit to Rs. 500.

The second portion of my amendment is that the scheme of preferential payment should be extended to co-operative societies, and that is with particular reference to the Palai Central Bank. There are hundreds of co-operative societies and smaller societies federated to central societies who have put their entire money in this bank. I can cite the example of the Central Co-operative Coir Society which has got Rs. 5½ lakhs in this bank. This society has to give advances to 62 primary societies. As a result of liquidation of this bank all these 62 primary societies have been closed and 11,000 workers have gone out of employment. Therefore, I would request him that the co-operative societies should also get preferential payment and the smaller co-operative societies who have deposits in this bank should also be given preferred payments.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am in a somewhat delicate position. As a private Member in 1950-51 I raised many points regarding the failure of banks, and then in another capacity also I had to deal with bank failures and banking operations.

Sir, I hope the Finance Minister will not be allergic about any criticism of the Reserve Bank. If we make any criticism of the Reserve Bank, surely, we do not criticise the general financial policy of the Reserve Bank or the solvency of Indian economics, but there may be certain points, particularly regarding the part played by

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the Reserve Bank in the banking industry, on which there may be some occasions for difference of opinion—particularly as regards making proper use of the powers in guiding the banking industry.

This Act is intended to give more powers to the Reserve Bank and also to the Government. I think the Bill, as far as it goes, would generally be welcomed by this House. I also welcome the Bill as such. But I think it will be relevant also to raise the question whether the power that was vested in the Reserve Bank under the existing Act was properly used by the Reserve Bank in time.

The general impression, I think, is that the Reserve Bank has not used the powers already existing with it under the Act, particularly in the matter of giving directions and some other things. I believe, if the powers had been properly used, at least the Palai Central Bank might have been saved. I do not like to mention the name of any bank. After the Palai Central Bank, came another big crisis. I do not know what will happen to the Indian economy as such and particularly to the entire banking industry of India, if something untoward happens to the Panjab National Bank. However sound the financial position of a bank may be, if the run on the bank continues for some days, no bank can stand that run. I appreciate the Finance Minister for having issued a sort of statement. . .

14 hrs.

Shri Morarji Desai: It was a press interview.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes—and I appreciate also the statement he made on the floor of the House in answer to a short notice question. Without those two announcements—either at the press interview or on the floor of the House—I think the position of the Punjab National Bank might have been critical, and critical not only to that bank but also to other banks.

Banking is a very delicate matter and the banks depend only on the confidence of the public. I think there have been one or two cases in India where banks have been sent to liquidation. After the liquidation proceedings, which were tortuous and costly in those days, the depositors were paid even more than Re. 1 for every rupee of their deposit. For one rupee, I think in some cases they were paid more than Re. 1, that is to say, Re. 1.06 or something like that. So, it is not always a question of the solvency or the liquid assets of a bank that can cause a closure or failure of a bank. It is a question of the public confidence on the bank, and that confidence has, to some extent, to be guaranteed. Perhaps I should not use the term 'guaranteed'; I wish to say that it has to be protected at least by the Reserve Bank and the Government.

I regret that the Finance Minister on a previous occasion made a sort of statement that the Government cannot guarantee the stability of any bank, scheduled or non-scheduled, licensed or non-licensed. Technically that may be the correct position. But still, such a statement from the Finance Minister, I am afraid, will surely tend to shake the confidence of the publlic in the banking system and the banking industry of the country. Any statement made on behalf of the Reserve Bank or of the Government regarding the banking industry can influence public opinion this way or that way So, these things should be carefully worded and—

Shri Morarji Desai: Please suggest now.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the statement—that the Government cannot guarantee and all that—might have been avoided or differently worded.

Shri Morarji Desai: I was asked about it. What should I do then? I would not have said it otherwise.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): It need not have been said.

Shri Morarji Desai: You are responsible for all this. You ask questions, and they say I should not reply!

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, there are ways of giving replies. Moreover I do not ask questions. I asked him only one question namely, what would happen to those whom he considers to be mischief-makers as regard the Punjab National Bank. That is the only question I asked.

Shri Morarji Desai: 'You' means not you only.

Shri A. C. Guha: As I have said, as far as the present Bill goes, it is quite welcome and it is intended to meet a sort of emergency. If Shri Narayanankutty Menon had moved his motion for reference to the Select Committee, surely it would not have been wise for this House to support that motion. He also realised that it would not be proper for him to move that motion and so he withdrew that motion. This Bill has to be passed as early as possible, and there is no question of sending it to the Select Committee. But, at the same time, this sort of *ad hoc* arrangement cannot do for the banking industry as a whole.

The entire pattern of Indian economy has changed during the last nine or ten years. Our national income has increased; our industrial production has gone up tremendously and money circulation has also increased tremendously. So, the banking operations have also increased considerably. Between the deposits in the banks in 1951 and 1959, I think the difference is about, or is more than. 100 per cent. So it is time that Government made a proper review of the entire banking industry in the country and come forward with a comprehensive Bill.

This is a very important subject and a thorough study of the entire economy of the country should be made and a proper set-up of the banking industry should be examined from the point of view of the present industrial and economic conditions of the country. I hope the Finance Minister will consider this suggestion and make a sort of enquiry into the banking industry of the country, and if necessary, bring forward a Bill on the basis of the report on the enquiry.

Bank failures are not quite peculiar to India. In other countries also banks have failed. Even in the USA a number of banks have failed. But I think in other countries bank failures are due more to ignorance and inefficiency than to *mala fides* and dishonest tactics. I think the position in our country is just the reverse. Most of the bank failures in India are due to dishonest tactics on the part of the managing authorities.

I come from West Bengal which is perhaps the worst-suffering State in India as regards bank failures. The enquiry which was conducted by D. N. Mitra in 1952-53 gave a complete picture of bank failures in India particularly in West Bengal. One of the reasons for bank failures is also the lack of knowledge and inefficiency of staff. The Reserve Bank has been given the power of inspecting the banks and also of taking proper action on the report of the inspecting staff. That power of inspection should be properly used,—which, I am afraid, has not been done. I think the Reserve Bank must also have been aware from these reports that most of these banks in India are not properly manned, or rather, they are not manned by properly trained staff. As far as I know, there is only one training college to train the personnel of banking industry. There also, there is no compulsion on any bank to send its employees to that college. It is just an optional thing, and most banks, I think, do not take

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the trouble of sending their men and paying the salary of those employees during the period of their training. I think the Reserve Bank and the Government should see that institutes for training the personnel of the banking industry are set up in all States and each bank should be made to contribute a certain portion of its profit, or, there should be some other basis on which it should be made to help the institute. And there should be a compulsory provision that each bank should send its personnel for training in the training institute for banks. I think that would mean also an improvement in respect of *mala fide* or dishonest tactics. If the employees of the bank clearly know the provisions of the Banking Companies Act and the techniques and implications of the banking industry, they would be more careful not to allow the top-ranking authorities to indulge in some dishonest tactics. No managing director or member of the board can indulge in these things without the connivance of the staff, at least at some higher level. So, training of banking personnel is an important matter, to which the Reserve Bank and the Government should give their attention.

This Bill can be divided into two parts. One is regarding the priority claimants and also regarding the liquidation proceedings. I am happy that a time-limit is being put in the liquidation proceedings with retrospective effect, not in all cases, but in some cases.

Shri Morarji Desai: Where the first dividend is not paid, it will apply.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is there in some cases. I think most of the banks in West Bengal, now in liquidation, have not paid the first dividend. That has also to be seen that for 8 or 10 years, liquidation proceedings have been going on. If they are not in a position to pay, the proceedings should be ended.

The second portion which is more important portion of the Bill deals with amalgamation or merger and reconstruction of banks and also moratorium. I was one of the advocates of amalgamation and merger of banks and I advocated it with all the vehemence at my command while I was a private Member in 1950—52. Even now I welcome this proposal, but at the same time, I should like to say a word of caution. I hope this will not mean that all small banks will be merged into big ones and there will only remain big banks. There is still necessity for small banks. The House should not carry the idea that small banks always mean bad banks or financially unsound banks and big banks always mean sound banks. That should not be the position. In a country like India, there is necessity for small banks. It is not only necessary in Kerala where there are about 150 banks—all of them may not be small, but most of them are—but in other parts of the country also, there is necessity for small banks to serve the small man to whom the big banks' attitude is not very helpful.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): There is no scheme for general amalgamation.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is true, but if the tendency is in the direction that small banks are to be amalgamated with big banks, I think that would not be a proper thing. Merger or amalgamation should only be resorted to as a life-saving measure when some bank is running or about to run into trouble. Only then the Reserve Bank or the Government should step in and try to have merger.

In this connection, I also like to suggest that the Government and the Reserve Bank may consider the idea of not only merger, but also of having subsidiary banks. The State Bank has got about 7 or 8 subsidiary banks. If some of the private commercial banks are allowed or are made to

have some subsidiary banks attached to them, that would be a better idea than to have big banks by amalgamating small ones. I fear, under the present Act, that is not permissible.

Shri Nathwani (Sorath): It is expressly provided in sub-clause (4) that amalgamation is to be resorted to in public interest.

Shri A. C. Guha: 'Public interest' is too wide a term and it may cover anything.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): He is supporting it with a word of caution.

Shri A. C. Guha: So, there is necessity for small banks in India and that necessity should be kept in mind, so that the small banks which serve the small men should not be abolilshed or eliminated.

I think the Reserve Bank should also take some powers about auditors. Under section 30 of the present Act,

> "Any person duly qualified under any law for the time being in force to be an auditor can be an auditor of a bank."

Auditing of banks is much more important than auditing of any other companies. Just as the Reserve Bank has to give its consent in the case of managing director or general manager, in the case of auditors also, the Reserve Bank should be consulted. If the present Act does not provide anything in this regard, the over-all authority of the Reserve Bank under section 35A may be utilised for this purpose.

The Joint Committee on company law has also recommended that there should be special audit for joint-stock companies. I think for the banks also, there should be a provision that there should be a special audit and the Reserve Bank should have the authority to have this special audit.

Lastly, as regards the Punjab National Bank, if the Finance Minister has any idea that some of the employees of other banks had been trying to do mischief with the Punjab National Bank, that matter should be pursued and if anything is found against them, they should be debarred from being employed in any banking units in this country. Steps should be taken to see that any such person should not be in the banking industry of the country at all. The banking industry also should develop a code of conduct in such matters. This is a very serious matter that the employees of one bank trying to do mischief to the interests of another bank and also to the interests of the country.

Shri Heda: I welcome this Bill and most of the provisions, I am sure, would be appreciated all over the country. Its primary aim is to give relief to small depositors in the banks which ore in trouble and which are under liquidation.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): The time for this Bill should be extended.

Mr. Chairman: Let us proceed and see.

Shri Heda: Much has been said about guaranteeing the deposits in the scheduled banks. I regret to note a tendency among my friends in the opposition to make a big noise over this issue creating an impression—as if the Reserve Bank Act has made that impression on the depositors—that every depositor is being guaranteed by the Government. I know it for certain that that was not the impression of any depositors. The depositors knew very well that banks are individual independent bodies. The Reserve Bank has only a sort of supervision or control. It watches, but it never guarantees. Since they had been doing this propaganda, I think the Finance Minister was forced to make a cotegorical statement that Government never guaranteed the deposits. When he comes with that

[Shri Heda]

statement, again he is blamed. It is said, it was unnecessary for him to say so; it was clear in the Act itself that there was no statutory guarantee and there was no need to say that. I think this is not fair tactics.

Had this impression been among the depositors that every deposit is being guaranteed by the Government, there would not have been this phenomenon, which we find today, that most of the deposits are concentrated in five or six banks.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that there will be no run on any bank if there is that feeling?

Shri Heda: Quite right. The depositors have greater personal contacts with small banks and so the small banks could have attracted more deposits than they are doing now. But that is not the case. At the same time, the very fact that this amending Bill has not sought to take more power than what was in the original Bill, so far as control over the banks is concerned, also indicate that the powers with the Reserve Bank, so far as supervision or watching or having an eye on the banks, whether scheduled or non-scheduled, are concerned are quite adequate. Though those powers are really adequate, what happens is this. The Reserve Bank hesitates to take action when it feels that action is due. I have no exact idea as to what happened in the case of the Palai Central Bank; but the debate gave me the impression that in spite of the fact that the Reserve Bank had come to certain conclusions, it was hesitating to take action in time. Probably, they wanted that those in control of the bank to agree with their assessment, with their viewpoint that such and such number of deposits or such and such percentage of deposits are not good and they are to be written off. At the same time, we must take note of the fact that this was done by them with a view to attracting more depositors by paying a high rate of interest on the ordinary deposits than any other bank did.

Then I come to one small point. The Finance Minister, in his opening remarks, stated that he is not able to give retrospecting effect, so far as the Palai and Laxmi Banks are concerned, because of administrative difficulties. I think the administrative difficulties, particularly with regard to these banks, are not so great. The debate that took place a few days before gave us the impression that there is enough liquid cash with them. Therefore, paying this Rs. 250 to each depositor would not be administratively very difficult. Since the assets of these two banks are adequate, I think the administrative difficulties should not be brought in here. Even otherwise, in spite of this clause regarding not giving retrospective effect, I hope Government's intention is to act as early as possible and to pay to the small depositors a small amount of Rs. 250 as soon as they can. I think that intention of the Government is a very laudable one, and I welcome it.

14.23 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

This occasion has been used to discuss the soundness of our banking system. No doubt, when we compare our banking system with that of other countries, particularly of USA and UK, we find that they are more sound than the banking system of ours. But there is one particular reason for this, and that is this, that our banking system is following a policy which is more conservative than that of other countries. If you look at their *investments*—I am not talking of their attraction of *deposits*—you will find that they have restricted themselves to the urban and industrialised sector. They have not gone to the rural area or the agricultural sector. There are very few branches of banks in the rural sector, and even those branches

are there primarily to attract deposits and not to make any investment. From that point of view, the banking system in other countries is far more advanced and their rural sector is getting more benefits. I hope Government will pay attention to this.

Again I support the Bill and welcome the provisions contained in it.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): Mr. Chairman, the Finance Minister has been as good as his word. Speaking in the Palai Bank debate he promised this House that he would introduce a Bill on the lines suggested even before we dispersed. I am glad that he has done so. And while I am not oblivious of the merits of this measure, I should like to point out that there are certain misgivings which I have noticed, and I hope he will not consider that any remarks that I am making do not give sufficient credit to his readiness to understand our problems, or that those remarks are meant to cast aspersions on that great body, the Reserve Bank of India. I should like this House to concentrate its attention on two or three aspects of this question.

14.25½ hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

What is the purpose underlying this measure? If the object is to save the depositors, then the Bill is not only not adequate but is also likely, in some respects, to be detrimental to their interests. Then this Bill is also meant to simplify and hasten liquidation. But facilitating quick liquidation is not always a good thing for the depositors. Indeed, it often works to the disadvantage of this class of people, for advances made if recalled quickly, may lead to the assets of the depositors being sold at considerable loss, and there would be less in the common pool for the purpose of distribution.

Shri Morarji Desai: Assets of those who have advanced loans?

Dr. Krishnaswami: Assets of the debtors. I am glad that the Bill has taken action on this aspect of the matter, and if I am again emphasising it, it is because there is a tendency in certain circles to think that we should complete the funeral ceremonies as quickly as possible of a bank and then proceed to some other business, more important and more edifying. But what should be the approach to this question? Our approach should be to protect the rights of the savers or depositors through some measure which makes banking failures absolutely unnecessary. We are, however, concentrating on making liquidation less painful, a useful thing no doubt, but not a substitute for the more constructive measures which we ought to implement.

My hon. friend has pointed out that the opportunity provided by recent failures has given him time to consider amendments to give grant of moratorium to banks experiencing difficulties and to facilitate reconstruction and amalgamation. Of course, these proposals are better than the provisions in the old Act, whereby difficulties experienced by banks led to their immediate liquidation. Merger or amalgamation of course, is better than closing down banks.

But let us, however, consider what the import of this scheme is. This Bill cannot be accepted as a solution to this problem at all. As a temporary stop-gap arrangement this is somewhat satisfactory. We have raised the amount that we pay to the depositors from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. Now, as I said, while this arrangement is somewhat satisfactory from a temporary point of view, our attention should be concentrated on coming out with adequate proposals for evolving a well-organised banking structure where there are no weak units, where banking failures are rendered unnecessary and where the depositors are protected to a substantial extent. In this Bill, it will be realised, even under the scheme of merger and amalgamation they are not protected to that extent

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

to which we would wish them to be protected. One has only to look at the provisions in this Bill, and I refer now to section 45(6) which says "reduction of the interest or rights which the members or creditors have in or against". That means that, to a certain extent, there can be a scaling down of the depositors' interest.

My hon. friend from West Bengal pointed out that it was necessary to bear in mind the need for encouraging regional banks,—small banks which play a great part in the life of the community. I need not go into the various arrangements for encouraging the growth of small banks. Here, let me point out that it is absolutely necessary on the part of the Reserve Bank to encourage them actively, to make them solvent, to make small banks grow into something bigger. We should not adopt a censorious and critical attitude. In so saying, I am not criticising the Reserve Bank. But, I am only pointing out that there are difficulties in the way of making a small bank grow as fast as we wish. Banking, after all, is a very technical art. It is no use, as some of my friends suggest on laying down a rule of thumb for the Reserve Bank to follow. There is a high degree of vulnerability with a bank that is small in relation to the total banking business of the area in which it operates. The Reserve Bank would probably be right if it insisted on a higher degree of liquidity in the case of a small bank than in the case of a large bank. Certainly, the Reserve Bank, although it has been criticised in recent times for its errors of judgment, has won encomiums of praise from almost everybody who has happended to examine its working. My hon. friend the Finance Minister need have no fears that we in this House are oblivious of the great merits of the Rserve Bank. Every one of his predecessors has gallantly come to the rescue of the Reserve Bank whenever we have attempted to be even slightly critical of its activities. My hon friend's predecessor on one occasion pointed out in this House that the Governor of the Reserve Bank was but a creature of the Finance Ministry and that we should only concentrate over wrath on the creator, the Finance Minister. His predecessor, Dr. C. D. Deshmukh would have fainted if we had even remotely suggested that the Reserve Bank was not performing its functions properly and it would have required all the arts of healthy nursing of which the Prime Minister is capable to restore him to consciousness. So, you can take it that all of us realise that the Reserve Bank has very powerful people to support it. What I am suggesting is that while I have great respect for the Reserve Bank, I should like my hon. friend the Finance Minister to realise that the administrative activities of the Reserve Bank cannot be considered to be in the same category as the rites performed to the Goddess Isis.

What is it that we want to be done? This measure is only a temporary stop-gap arrangement. As I pointed out a few minutes ago, unless we are willing to face the problem of compulsory deposit insurance, it is not going possibly to give substantial protection to the bulk of depositors in our country. My hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha pointed out that many banks are not properly managed. Of course, the Reserve Bank tries to introduce order. But, more important than management, what is necessary is to ensure the interests of the depositors are safe. And this, for two reasons. Both the Government of India and the monetary institutions in our country are interested in mobilising savings and these savings should be deposited in institutions. A Bank has a vital part to play in our economy. We collect the savings from a large number of small people and then invest these savings in certain branches of activity. Some people point out that a bank

should be more liquid and that it should only concentrate on very short-term assets. While there is some force in that argument, I should like to point out that recent advances in banking have led many people to question the assumption that a bank should concentrate only on short-term advances. As a matter of fact, no bank does. But, the essential principle behind bank advances is that since a bank is an institution which has to surrender the deposits on demand, it should not try to concentrate mainly on investments or advances which are long term in character. One does not know what the creditworthiness of a borrower will be five years or ten years hence and that function had better be left to other institutions like Investment trusts. But, let us not lay down hard and fast rule. The Reserve Bank is quite capable of evolving the criteria. We should like, on a subsequent occasion, if the Finance Minister permits, to have a full dress debate on the report presented by the Reserve Bank and give our reflections on the banking policy which, I think, would be worth while for the Reserve Bank to take into account.

In the fifties of our century, we were discussing whether there should be compulsory deposit insurance. I have not been able to understand why there is a great reluctance displayed by many banks to embark on this scheme. Something should be done, and something should be done soon so that we may have a decision on this matter.

In addition, there is another suggestion which I wish to throw forward and I hope the Finance Minister will consider it sympathetically and it is this. We should have a consortium of banks to create a new institution for the purpose of taking over those banks which are not solvent. Speaking in the debate on the Palai Bank question, I pointed out that we may merge the Palai Bank with the State Bank. Of course, that suggestion was rejected. But, some of my hon. friends suggested that it would be very difficult for us to think of one bank alone taking over a bank which was not very solvent. Supposing we had a consortium of banks which created an institution of this type, the whole of the losses of that bank would be borne by all the other banks, and the deposits would be fully assured. From the point of view of the community, it is a major interest to protect the interests of the depositors as fully as possible. In this connection, I wish to point out that even the big and solid banks should consider it to be in their interest to form such a consortium. The Reserve Bank will, I hope, play a leading part in bringing together those banks and making them realise that that they have to think a fresh in this matter. Let the big banks realise that the weak can weaken the strong and the collapse of the weak banks itself weakens the other and the better institutions even when the Central bank gives support to the strong. These words are those of Lord Keynes, a practical banker and a great statesman in monetary affairs. I hope these words will percolate into the minds of the big bankers and others and that they will realise that social interest as well as their very security required that they should move in this matter and not propound the old theory of survival of the fittest which, I think, in this generation at any rate, has no vague whatsoever.

I said that when the Palai Bank and the other Laxmi Bank collapsed, there was such a striking loss of confidence as to affect other banks. How did it come about that there was a run on the Punjab National Bank? I am not saying that some mischievous body did start rumours. But, the environment was prepared for it precisely because there were two bank failures in recent times. Because, we did not realise that two or three bank failures of the type, of even small weak banks, can shake the confidence of the community in the banking system.

[Dr. Krishnaswamy]

I would like all these matters to be gone into by my hon. friend. I do not want to tell him that he should give me an answer immediately. No one has any right whatsoever to compel a Minister to answer. But, one has a right to suggest that the Minister should give due consideration. When we say that the Minister should give due consideration, what we mean is that these suggestions that we make should be examined by the Reserve Bank and other authorities and they should give their advice on these matters as soon as possible. Parliament, apart from legislating on these matters, is intimately interested in the future of deposit banking in our country. If the big banks do not act in time, if a consortium of banks does not create an institution for taking over some of these weaker banks, which are weaker because they are not solvent, then, I say that they will face greater perils in the years to come. I am not one of those who believe that nationalisation of banks is a panacea. I do not agree with those who suggest that this is a panacea. I am not also one of the other extremists who suggest that without having any nationalisation whatsoever, we should pursue a philosophy of *laissez-faire*. Obviously, that cannot be done. But, I would like the Reserve Bank and the big bankers who have had so much experience of practical banking to devote some time to these elementary aspects of the matter. If they can possibly form a consortium and have a new institution, I think they might as well consider taking into account the interests of the Palai Bank and the Laxmi Bank depositors whose interests Parliament, on a previous occasion, advocated but which did not find much favour with the authorities for supposedly practical reasons. I support this Bill as a temporary measure, but I hope the Finance Minister will ponder over these suggestions, and in the coming session bring forward a fuller and a more comprehensive Bill. We want to strengthen the Reserve Bank, and we want to strengthen it not by giving the role of a finishing governess censorious and petulant, but by giving it sufficient powers and wherewithal to assist the weaker units so that depositors' interests may be fully assured.

Shri Nathwani (Sorath): I rise to support the Bill. It is said that the law relating to banking companies in this country is an indigenous growth, and as such it is made up of shreds and patches. In saying so, however, no reflection is cast on our legislation. It means that there has been no precedent, no counterpart in any other country which we are trying to follow in our legislation. This Bill conforms to this pattern of growth of banking law in this country. Therefore, from time to time legislation has been undertaken to meet the situation or situations as and when they have arisen. This Bill has been necessitated by the misfortune or disaster that overtook the Palai Bank.

The first speaker, Shri Narayanankutty Menon, tried to belittle the value of this measure by saying that it gave no new power, that there were already in existence sufficient powers either with the Central Government or with the Reserve Bank whereby the mischief that has been sought to be remedied, by this Bill could have been remedied, or the relief that is sought to be given by this Bill could have been given. I will presently show that it is not so, but before I deal with the main provisions of the Bill, I would like to invite attention to one general aspect.

In 1950 and 1953 two amending measures were adopted with a view to speedily realise the assets of banking companies. Very vast and far-reaching powers were sought to be given. All the difficulties that were contemplated in the way of speedy realisation of the assets were sought to be met thereunder, and still we are told that though some banks have been

under liquidation for the last eight or ten years, nothing has been paid even by way of preliminary or interim dividend. Therefore, we would like to know whether the powers that have been given for speedy realisation of the assets are found to be adequate or not, and if these powers are adequate, why nothing has been done by way of distributing some dividends in certain cases, whether the machinery is moving slowly, or whether some further hurdles require to be met.

The main provisions in this Bill are two-fold. Firstly, it seeks to provide for quick preferential payment to depositors. This is a great relief, since under the Bill it is enjoined that within three months of the making of the winding up order, small depositors will be paid Rs. 250. I consider this period as the shortest possible period. In fact, I have my own apprehensions whether sufficient time has been given to the official liquidator to go through all the formalities. Under Clause 3, for instance, within 15 days from the passing of the order of winding up, the official liquidator has to serve notice upon the preferential claimants. Within 15 days he is expected to ascertain the list of preferential creditors. If one turns to section 530 of Companies Act one will see the numerous categories of persons who occupy that position of preferentials creditors. Therefore, I personally think that the three months period within which preferential payment has to be made to small depositors is the shortest possible period, and one cannot improve upon this time limit.

The second main provision is about the declaration of a moratorium. Of course, in the existing law there is provision, but a banking company has to approach the High Court, and it entails some delay, though in substance the final voice rests with the Reserve Bank because it would be the recommendation or the report of the Reserve Bank which would be taken into consideration by the High Court before granting a moratorium.

The other part is about reconstituting the banking companies or amalgamating one banking company with another. Regarding amalgamation of banking companies, there is a provision in the existing law under section 396, but the wide power that has been given in this Clause, the new section 45, is not to be found there. Had these provisions been in existence before the failure of the Palai or the Laxmi Bank, perhaps the disaster could have been averted. Therefore, no one should try to minimise the importance of this Bill, because, armed or equipped with this power, the Reserve Bank and the Central Government would be able to prevent such collapses hereafter.

Then I want to say a few words about the amendments which stand in the joint names of my hon. friend Shri Morarka and myself. The first amendment, I think, is an obvious necessity. There is a lacuna, because under section 43 the official liquidator has to give notice to the secured creditors to lodge their claims or to value their security, and stating if they do not file their statement of claim within a month the claim would be treated as an ordinary claim or if the secured creditors do not value their security, he would value them and such valuation would be dividing upon them but there is no further positive provision in the Bill saying this effect would follow. What is the use of merely stating in the notice that if they do not file their claim within a month it would be treated as an ordinary claim, when no such provision is laid down in the Bill itself. So, I hope the hon. Minister would accept it.

Then, amendment No. 15 seeks to delete the difference that is sought to be made in the class of depositors who have got current account. Of course, in the preceding clause, depositors who have got savings accounts are treated as preferential creditors. But then in the subsequent clause, it is stated that the maximum that can be allowed to a current-account-holder would be Rs. 250. But if the amount is less than Rs. 500, then only 50 per cent of the

[Shri Nathwani]

balance standing to his credit would be given. Really, I cannot follow the line of division that is sought to be laid down here. A man who has got a bank balance of Rs. 500 or over would certainly get Rs. 250, but one who has got less than Rs. 500 would not get Rs. 250 but only 50 per cent of the amount standing to his credit. For instance, if a person has got Rs. 100 as balance standing to his credit, he would get only Rs. 50. We say that our object or our aim is to give relief to the small depositors. Therefore, why should those persons who have got less than Rs. 500 not be allowed the full amount up to Rs. 250? What is the reasoning behind the provision here? I am unable to follow. Our amendment seeks to do away with that difference between depositors who have got current accounts, *i.e.*, those who have got over Rs. 500 in the current account and those who have got less than Rs. 500 in the current account. In all cases, irrespective of the balances standing to their credit, at least they should be paid to the extent of Rs. 250.

There is just one more amendment whereby we seek to provide for notice to be given to members and creditors of a scheme of reconstruction of a banking company or amalgamation, when the scheme is prepared it is to be forwarded to the banking company by the Reserve Bank, and the Reserve Bank will take into consideration the suggestions or objections made by the banking company and also by the members or creditors of such banking company. There is however, an obvious lacuna here. How are the members and creditors of the banking company to know about the scheme that is being considered by the banking company or that is going to be considered by the banking company. Unless they know precisely the scheme that is being considered, they would not be in a position to make their suggestions or observations. I quite understand that it is not the intention of Government or of the Reserve Bank that members or creditors should not know of such a scheme. But there is no provision made here. They may provide by convention or by practice or by enjoining upon the bank to acquaint its members and shareholders about the scheme. But I believe that some provision should be made in the Bill itself. Our amendment seeks to lay down that banking companies should call a meeting to ascertain the wishes of the members or the creditors. I quite understand that it may not be acceptable because it takes time; a banking company has to follow its articles and it takes time, 21 days etc. before calling a formal meeting. But the whole procedure can be simplified by saying that such notice whether by way of advertisement or otherwise may be given by the banking company in a manner to be prescribed by the Reserve Bank.

That is all that I wish to say.

Mr. Chairman: 3 hours have been allotted for this Bill. The discussion on this started at about 1.20 P.M. So, normally speaking, it should conclude at 4.20 P.M. There are six more speakers on the general discussion, in the list before me. I would like to know the wishes of the House, as to how they would like to divide the time between the general discussion and the clause-by-clause discussion.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: You may extend the time.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The time may be extended by 1 hour.

An Hon. Member: It may be extended by 2 hours.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Till 5 p.m. we can have this.

Shri Ram Krishna Gupta (Mahendragarh): The time may be extended by 2 hours, because this is a very important Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that this Bill ought to be finished today.

As long as it is finished today, I have no objection.

Mr. Chairman: I suggest that we extend the time till 5 P.M. and let the Bill be passed by 5 P.M. That means, the time will be extended by 40 minutes. How much time would the House like to give for the clause-by-clause consideration, and how much for the general discussion? There are about 20 amendments that have been tabled by Members.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Half an hour.

An Hon. Member: 45 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I hear 45 minutes on the one side, and half an hour on the other side.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let it be 45 minutes.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Pudukottai): Let me at the outset congratulate the Finance Minister for bringing forward this amending Bill. It has come not a day too soon. Let us pause for a minute and find out why the Finance Minister has come forward with this amending Bill today. But for the Palai Bank tragedy, I do not think he would have brought forward this Bill before the House today.

The Reserve Bank plays a very important part, being the national guardian of banking in this country. But, of late, the Reserve Bank has come in for a lot of criticism not only from this House but from the entire public. People minimise the importance of the role of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank being the central banking authority in this country has not only to protect the interests of the depositors but also take steps from time to time to control the credit structure and also evolve the monetary policy of our country.

The amendments sought to be made are of a twofold character. One is to enable the banking companies in the future after liquidation, to give Rs. 250 instead of Rs. 100 to the savings bank depositors. The other one is to enable Government to get over the procedural delay in regard to having a moratorium, and also to clothe them with more powers in regard to amalgamation of two or more banks.

14.58 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

These are welcome features, no doubt. Still, I feel that the Reserve Bank is not clothed with enough powers to safeguard the interests of depositors and establish healthy banking traditions.

As the Governor of the Reserve Bank, said soon after the Palai Bank tragedy, in one of his speeches to the bankers' institution in Bombay, there is a lot of difference between operational efficiency and control. What I think he meant was that the Reserve Bank should be clothed with more powers in such a way that they will have more operational efficiency in controlling and also superintending the working of banks in this country.

Here, I would like the Finance Minister and also the Reserve Bank to come out with a statement as to how many banks are licensed, especially in regard to the scheduled banks, because there seems to be an impression in this country that not more than half of our scheduled banks are licensed. If I remember right, the figure is round about 38. If this is the position, there are 93 Scheduled Banks operating in this country and only 38 have been licensed—the licensing procedure started somewhere in 1956 after the amendment that was passed in this Parliament—even after four years of the amendment, I am afraid the progress has been rather slow. I think the processes have got to be expedited and the pace of licensing quickened, so that at least the 93 Scheduled Banks would be licensed within a year or at the most two years. People have

[Shri Ramanathan Chettiar]

a wrong impression that when a bank is not licensed, it is not sound. It takes some time for the Reserve Bank to inspect a bank and go through the records and satisfy itself and then issue a licence. The other day I was told that the Punjab National Bank was not licensed, but on enquiry I find that it has been given a licence. This sort of rumour should not spread, and that is why I am making this humble suggestion to the Finance Minister so that the Reserve Bank will expedite the process of licensing.

15 hrs.

There are one or two other aspects I would like to touch upon. The Reserve Bank should view any matter not merely in the letter of the law but more in the spirit of it. The Reserve Bank should nurse a banking institution. Even when a banking institution is going through a troublesome period, the duty of the Reserve Bank is to help that institution and not take the ultimate course of going to the court and asking for its liquidation. After all, its duty is not only to nurse an institution but also to help it by way of loans, and if the management is bad, remove the management and have a new management, and by other methods try to improve the position of a bank and allow it to grow and protect its depositors. It is not only the question of depositors; there is also a large number of employees. If I remember aright, the banking industry employs about 60,000 people. That means 60,000 families. Their case has also to be taken into consideration. It is not only the depositors that have to be looked after.

I have only one or two other suggestions to make. We have now the system of appointing an observer for a bank when the Reserve Bank feels that the management is not either up to the mark or something otherwise is wrong with it. I think the system of appointing an observer has not been very satisfactory because the observer is one among 9 or 10 elected directors and his is a minority voice. Excepting that he sends a report from time to time to the Reserve ank about the proceedings of the meetings of the board or of the committee of that Bank he has no other role of an operational character. I hope the Finance Minister will, in consultation with the Reserve Bank authorities, consider the question of nominating on behalf of Government or the Reserve Bank one or, in some cases, two directors with full powers to be on the boards of such banks which are not functioning properly according to the Reserve Bank. This might enable the Reserve Bank to avert a crisis in time. This is one of my suggestions, and I hope the Finance Minister will either in the next Session or in the Budget Session, when he brings forward a Bill, incorporate this suggestion therein, so that the Reserve Bank will be clothed with more powers in having control of such banking institutions which come in for a lot of trouble.

There are one or two other methods by which the Reserve Bank can avert a crisis in a bank. In the first instance, it can ask the Bank to stop taking further deposits. Then again, it can take action by way of descheduling a bank. This was not done in the case of the Palai Central Bank. Mr. Chairman, you must not think that I am saying a lot about the Palai Bank. But the fact is that but for the Palai Bank crisis, there would have been no necessity for this amendment. I think it is due to the Palai Bank that the Laxmi Bank also has come in.

In conclusion I would like to say that we are all disappointed to note that the Finance Minister during the course of his speech this afternoon said that on account of some procedural and other technical difficulties, he is not able to give retrospective effect to these two measures. I wish he

sympathetically considers the question of 88,000 depositors of the Palai Bank and also the depositors of the Laxmi Bank.

Shri Moraji Desai: They are covered. There are 77 other banks.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar.. I am sorry. I am thankful to the Finance Minister for correcting me.

One other redeeming feature that he has mentioned is that the process of liquidation will be expedited. That is a welcome feature of the Bill. I have great pleasure in supporting this Bill.

15.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before I speak on the Banking Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, may I take this opportunity offered to me to tell you how very glad we are that you are back in our midst? We hope and trust that you will be able to carry on your activities with the same strength, zeal and vigour as in the past.

The Banking Companies (Second Amendment) Bill has seen the light of day under circumstances which were rather tragic. But the Bill proceeds substantially on the right lines. To my mind, the more important aspect of the Bill refers to the powers given to the Reserve Bank ordering amalgamation or integration of banks, though the powers in connection with priority of creditors are equally important. I am satisfied that the time has come for increasing the limit for giving preferential treatment to small depositors; the amount raised, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 is really not much, if we have regard to the fact that the commodity value of the rupee in recent times has gone down. In fact, I was wondering whether it would not have been wiser to have increased the limit still higher, because I am of the opinion that when a poor man loses Rs. 250 or Rs. 400 or Rs. 500, he loses everything he has in the world. Looking at things from that point of view, I am of the view that this limit should have been raised to at least Rs. 500. It is conceivable that there may occur some anomalies here or there; for example, a rich man having a neglected account—a defunct account— of a small sum may get preferential treatment. But these cases cannot be avoided; and I think, on the whole, the Bill proceeds on right lines.

Then, I come to the question of notice to preferential claimants. If you turn to page 2 of the Bill and see subsection (3) of section 41A, you will find that a secured creditor is required within one month from the date of service of the notice to state what is the value of his security. I am of the opinion that one month is too short a time because often the security may be of a complicated character and the valuation has to be made by competent valuers who may not be available. The property may be located not necessarily where the valuer is and, therefore, the time of one month is too little. Some provision should have been made to extend the time, if necessary. I am of the opinion that it is rather harsh on secured depositors to say that unless they give the valuation within one month the official liquidators shall himself value the security and that such valuation shall be binding on the creditor. This point is, of course, of a minor character; but, still, it may be vitally affecting the secured creditors and that requires to be looked into.

Coming to the provisions regarding the power of the Reserve Bank to apply to the Central Government for suspension of business of a banking company and to prepare a scheme of reconstitution or amalgamation, to my mind, these are very necessary powers and should be given. But, there is certain lacuna, to my mind, which I hope the Finance Minister will look into.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

Sub-section (2) of section 45 says:

> "The Central Government, after considering the application made by the Reserve Bank under sub-section (1), may make an order of moratorium staying the commencement or continuance of all actions and proceedings against the company....."

It does not provide any notice to be given to the affected bank that it should show cause against the application of the Reserve Bank. As the section has been worded, it comes to this. When the Reserve Bank feels that the time has come when some moratorium should be prescribed for the bank, it may apply to the Central Government. Moratorium for a bank means definitely loss of prestige. It is conceivable that the bank may not desire moratorium at a particular stage; and the Reserve Bank may precipitate matters. Therefore, it is necessary that a show cause notice must be given to the affected bank to show cause why the application of the Reserve Bank for a moratorium should not be granted.

Coming to the question of the scheme, it is said:

> "During the period of a moratorium, if the Reserve Bank is satisfied that—
>
> (a) in the national interest; or
>
> (b) in the interests of the depositors; or
>
> (c) in order to secure the proper management of the banking company; or
>
> (d) in the interests of the banking system of the country as a whole....."

Coming to that point, I am of the opinion that the expression 'national interest' is very wide. I could understand the interests of the depositors; I could understand, 'in order to secure the better management of the banking company' or even 'in the interests of the banking industry as a whole'. But I fail to see how the scheme for the amalgamation of 2 or 3 banks would be in the national interest. Surely, amalgamation of two or three companies, or even of half-a-dozen companies does not vitally affect national interests, particularly when these are small banks. Therefore, I think that the place given to 'national interest' in sub--section (4) at page 6 is not quite appropriate. But the power given to the Reserve Bank to formulate the necessary scheme for integration or amalgamation or to change the directorate—all these—are on sound lines; and they will help in the development of the banking system on sounder basis.

Assuming that in a particular case the Central Government has, on the application of the Reserve Bank, taken action, after the action has been taken and the scheme has been framed, it is provided that copies of every scheme made shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after the scheme has come into force.

I do not understand what is the sense of placing the scheme before the Houses after it has already come into force. I submit that once the scheme has come into force, nothing can be done because action will have been taken by the banking executives concerned and vested interests would have been created and it would be almost impossible to retrace the steps taken by the bank. I, therefore, submit that some provision should be made for the scheme being placed before the Houses of Parliament at least for a week. I could understand that in such cases it is very necessary that the matter should be dealt with expeditiously. But, surely, a week's time is not going to matter much. Some sort of provision should be made here that the scheme would be placed before the Houses for a week during which

time anybody may move an amendment or revision of the scheme.

Taking everything into consideration, I think the Bill is on sound lines except for some sort of infirmities which I have pointed out. I hope the Finance Minister will look into them.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I only wish to make a few observations. Before that, I would express on behalf of the House our welcome to you, for having come back to us hale and hearty.

I support this Bill whole-heartedly. I do not think that those friends who have opened this debate after the speech of the hon. Finance Minister had properly grasped the nature of the Bill and the purport of it when they remarked that there is nothing in this Bill, and all the powers that are contemplated here have been conferred already. My hon. friend, Shri Nathwani, has categorically pointed out to them, taking clause by clause, how each power mentioned here was one not contemplated and not covered by the original Act. Here is a Bill which has conferred certain new powers on the Reserve Bank, certain new powers with a view to do justice in a greater way to the depositors and other persons concerned with the banking companies which have gone into liquidation.

The main object of the Bill, as has been mentioned, is to facilitate the expeditious payment of certain minimum amounts in the case of depositors and to suitably modify the procedure relating to the liquidation of banking companies. Every one of us knows—most of us at least know—that whenever any bank or any company goes into liquidation, it takes some time. It is not a question of days; it is not a question of months even; it becomes a question of years before you hear as to what they have done and how they are going to distribute the assets among the shareholders and all persons concerned. This long time makes all those who are concerned extremely miserable. Therefore, it is a great relief that expeditious relief is being provided. I am sure those people—the depositors—will derive some benefit.

Another great importance which I would give to this Bill is this. There has been the liquidation of two banks within a short time—three or four months. It has created a sense of insecurity in the minds of all those depositors who have dealings with other banks also. The cry was raised here about the security of the Punjab National Bank. After the proceedings of the Palai Bank it was heard that the position of these banks, although they are scheduled banks, is not sound, and they are going into liquidation. A natural feeling is created in the country and the condition of the whole banking structure becomes extremely precarious. It was right, therefore, that the hon. Finance Minister had come out with a statement assuring the people that the Punjab National Bank was sound despite the things that were going on.

The present Bill has got this tendency to restore confidence in the minds of a large number of depositors that the banking system that is at present working in the country is sound. From that point of view, the introduction of this Bill is very important. I look at this question not merely from the point of the depositors and shareholders though their interests must be paramount in dealing with a matter of this kind. In my opinion, there is a larger view from which this matter should be viewed. We know that the country is preparing itself for carrying out important schemes of reform and the Government wants a good deal of money for it. It borrows money from foreign countries in thousands of crores. But unless there is also money from the people, from which the Government can draw, it will not be possible to carry through these schemes successfully. For that there must be a tendency on the part of the people to invest money and not to hoard it as before. Formerly, they used to invest

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

in land and unfortunately those who have invested the money in land are now repenting. If those who have invested money in banks should feel secure, it is necessary that the Government should come forward with a measure which can assure them that the investments in banks will be cared for by the Government very vigilantly. The Reserve Bank should not merely exercise a casual supervision and inspectorial tour here and there but examine in detail the conditions and give proper direction. Some sort of an assurance is needed.

I do not say that the present Bill does all that but the provisions here open a new road and a new line for the Government to review the entire policy. As some hon. Members thought, the Government ought to come soon with a Bill which shall give all the necessary powers to the Reserve Bank so that it shall really stand watch on the banking industry of this country.

I thank the hon. Minister for coming forward with a Bill that will restore some confidence and for having made an honest effort to do at least partial justice to those depositors who have had great anxiety over this matter. I support the Bill.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Mr. Deputy Chairman..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have been absent for a long time.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is a matter of great rejoicing for me and for the Party which I represent here that you are amidst us today and we shall fervently hope that you will be with us for many long years to guide us and direct us.....(*Cheers*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not too much of it.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The hon. Finance Minister has come out with a piece-meal legislation and so far as it goes, I welcome it. With the crash of the Laxmi and the Palai Banks, a new situation has arisen and there are grave misgivings and apprehensions about the banking institutions in this country. We hope that the Finance Minister will come out with a Bill which will at least adequately take note of the prevailing situation and meet it squarely. In that respect this Bill is quite disappointing. The confidence of the people in the banking system of this country has been rudely shaken. In a developing economy where we have to scrap up for every pie, it is imperative that we should inspire confidence in the minds of our people to deposit their money in some institution where through that money would be utilised for the bigger purposes that are ahead of us. Therefore, it was very necessary for us to have devised a measure so that the depositors, present and prospective, could have a feeling that there would be no repetition of the Laxmi or the Palai Bank.

Though this Bill seeks to give some more power to the Reserve Bank, they are not, as the Government itself has expressly stated, enough to ensure and assure the people that their deposits would be 100 per cent safe. I feel very sincerely that the crash of these two banks had been to a very large extent due to the carelessness, negligence, inefficiency and ineptitude of the Reserve Bank itself. It had enough power within the provisions of the existing law to have taken care to see that no such contingency arises. But at long last it came. Even when it came there is no assurance that the creditors would get their money back. So, what is the sense in giving power of supervision and some control to the Reserve Bank when it cannot go even to the extent of giving a sense of assurance to the depositors.

In America in 1933 when the banking industry was in a none too good state, the Government came out with

the provision of an institution which ensured the depositors against any mishap. Now we are in the year 1960 and we are supposed to be under a socialist Government. What America, a capalist country could do several decade before, cannot be done here in a so-called socialist regime in 1960! It is apparent that the Government does not have any idea or any feeling for the depositors, much less any feeling for the needs of the developing economy where the depositors have to be given a sense of assurance about their deposits.

It is said that Rs. 250 would be given to the depositors instead of Rs. 100. I do not think it does have any meaning today, in the sense that the Rs. 250 level provided is too low. What has been provided for the fixed depositors and depositors in the current accounts is ridiculous. We had hoped that if the Government cannot ensure or give a sense of assurence to the depositors about their full deposits at least it would take certain measures which would go a long way in removing the fears of the small depositors. By "small depositors" I do not mean people with deposits of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250. At least there should have been a provision whereby depositors up to Rs. 500 should have been given a complete sense of assurance. The Government has not done that. Even then many hon. Members on that side have congratulated the Finance Minister. I do not know whether they have paid compliments for political purposes or whether they have paid compliments because of their sincere feelings.

There is a provision whereby the Reserve Bank has been given the right to impose moratorium on certain banks, so that if the Reserve Bank finds that certain banks are not functioning properly or are not in a good state it can impose a moratorium on those banks. Now, so far as it goes it is quite good. But, Sir, so far as a bank is concerned its status is something like that of a woman. Once a woman's modesty is touched that woman goes out. Similarly, once the confidence in a bank goes away it goes away for ever. Therefore, if a moratorium is placed on a bank I do not think by any measure or device that bank would be revived. Under the circumstances, I do not think that this provision is a very salutary one. Therefore, some other method should be devised so that, if a bank is found to be in a bad state or the state of affairs in a bank is going wrong, without injuring the confidence of the people in that particular bank the bank could be put on right lines.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): That part of the argument we have not been able to understand.

An Hon. Member: Do you appreciate the simile?

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I would request you, Sir, to see that hon. Members who speak in this House do not use the kind of language which the hon. Member has used just now. I would suggest, Sir, that that portion may be expunged from his speech.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I have said nothing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He may continue now. Nobody expected that he would go to the extent of comparing as he has done.

Shri Rajendra Singh: When a lady Member rises.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he himself feels that he has done something wrong.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Then, Sir, there is a provision whereby the Reserve Bank is given powers to amalgamate some of the small banks which are found not functioning properly or whose affairs are not in a good state. I think there is enough of scope for small banks to operate in this country, and that would be good for our

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

developing economy. There is a large amount of small fortunes lying scattered all over the country and it is necessary for us to tap all those small fortunes and bring them to the central pool or some institutional pool which will accelerate the pace of our industrial development or at least meet some of the urgent demands of our economy.

15.36 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, इस में कोई शक नहीं है जैसा कि मेरे से, पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि इस अमेंडिंग बिल की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत थी और यह सही दिशा में कदम बढ़ाया गया है, अभी पिछले दिनों जो दो बैंक फेल हुए हैं उन के तजुर्बे की रोशनी में जो हमारा मौजूदा बैंकिंग कम्पनीज ऐक्ट है उसको एमेंड किया जा रहा है ।

मैं इस के बारे में दो तीन तजवीजें हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। सब से पहले मैं हाउस का ध्यान क्लाज ६ का जो सब क्लाज ५ है उस की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। सब क्लाज ५ में कहा गया है :—

"The scheme may provide for the appointment of a new Board of directors—

(a) of the banking company on its reconstruction, or

(b) of the other banking company with which it is amalgamated in accordance with the scheme."

इस के साथ-साथ जो क्लाज ७ है उस में इस के बारे में कहा यह गया है कि जो पुराने बैंक हैं, उन के जो मेम्बर्स हैं, बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स को जहां तक मुकर्रर करने का सवाल है अगर किसी मेम्बर के बारे में कुछ एख्तलाफ हो या उसके काम के बारे में कुछ शिकायत हो तो हाई कोर्ट में उस के मुताल्लिक दरख्वास्त दी जायेगी। अब मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूं कि जो पुराने डाइरेक्टर्स हैं उनको मुकर्रर न किया जाये लेकिन अगर इन दोनों क्लाजेज को साथ-साथ देखा जाये तो ऐसा पता लगता है कि उनको जरूर मुकर्रर किया जायेगा, इसके मुताल्लिक मैं सिर्फ यह कहूंगा कि जिसके बारे में जांच पड़ताल हो चुकी है और अगर उस के खिलाफ कोई चीज है तो फिर उस को मुकर्रर नहीं किया जायेगा । इस के बारे में मेरी सिर्फ इतनी ही तजवीज है कि मुकर्रर करने से पहले उनके कंडक्ट के बारे में अच्छ तरीके से जांच पड़ताल और एग्जामिनेशन कर लिया जाये क्योंकि आज हमारे सामने यह एक बड़ा अहम सवाल है। अभी मेरे से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी इस बात का जिक्र किया कि आज जब कोई बैंक फेल होता है तो जो रुपया उसमें पबलिक का जमा था वह कहां गया और उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, इसकी इनक्वायरी की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है। इस वास्ते मेरी अपील है कि इस सैक्शन को इस ढंग से एमेंड किया जाये ताकि जो भी डाइरेक्टर मुकर्रर किया जाये अगर वह पिछले बैंक का हो तो जब तक कि उस के कंडक्ट के बारे में और उस बैंक के फेल होने में उसका कितना हाथ है इस तमाम मामले पर इनक्वायरी और तहकीकात न हो जाये उसको हरगिज भी मुकर्रर न किया जाये वरना बैंक का इंतजाम दुरुस्त न हो सकेगा ।

दूसरी बात जो कि इस में बारे में कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जहां तक इस अमेंडिंग बिल का यह मकसद है कि बैंक डिपाजिटर्स को १०० रुपये की जगह पर २५० रुपये का मिनिमम पेमेंट बैंक के फेल हो जाने पर दिया जायेगा वह स्वागत योग्य कदम है और मैं भी इसकी ताईद करता हूं लेकिन जैसा कि मेरे माननीय मित्रों ने भी कहा है कि आज जो मौजूदा हालात हैं और जैसे कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं तो इस मंगहगाई के जमाने

में यह २५० रुपये की रिलीफ काफी नहीं रहेगी और मेरी वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पुरजोर अपील है कि वह इस २५० रुपये की लिमिट को बढ़ा कर कम से कम ५०० रुपये अवश्य कर दें।

तीसरी तजवीज़ जो मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं वह यह है और जैसा कि कुछ मेरे दोस्तों ने अमेंडमेंटस भी पेश किये हैं मैं हाउस और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उन दो अमेंडमेंटस की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जो कि श्री नथवानी और श्री मुरारका ने पेश किये हैं। उस अमेंडमेंट में क्लाज ६ म ये शब्द ऐड करने के लिए कहा गया है—

"No action or proceedings shall be commenced or continued against the company during the period of the order of moratorium."

जहां तक इस अमेंडमेंट का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस के सख्त खिलाफ हूं, क्योंकि मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई। मैं तो इसका मतलब यह समझता हूं कि अगर इस अमेंडमेंट को एक्सेप्ट किया गया, तो उस का यह रिजल्ट होगा कि जिस मकसद के लिए यह बिल पेश किया गया है, वह बि कुल खत्म हो जायेगा। इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ़ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में यह कहा गया है—

"The procedure now prescribed under the Banking Companies Act, 1949 read with the Companies Act, 1956 for the liquidation of banking companies is somewhat elaborate,...."

इस बिल को इस लिए पेश किया गया है कि मौजूदा प्रोसीजर को सिम्प्लीफाई किया जाये, उस को सिम्पल बनाया जाये। अगर इस किस्म की अमेंडमेंट को मन्जूर कर लिया जाता है, तो इस बिल का जो वाहिद मकसद है, वह खत्म हो जायेगा।

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I do not want to interrupt my hon. friend, but I think he has not understood our amendments properly. Our amendments Nos. 16 and 17 must be read together not individually. Amendment No. 16 is part of the provision which exists in the Bill itself. The Bill says:

"staying the commencement or continuance of all actions and proceedings against the company".

That is part of the provision which is already there in the Bill. All that we say is, the Central Government should not have the power to stay the proceedings which are pending before any court. Only the high court or any other court should have the power to stay the proceedings which are pending before them. The Central Government should not have the power to stay the proceedings. That is the only purpose of our amendment. We are not making any substantial change. It is only a drafting change. When he reads amendment No. 17, let him also read the clause itself and the portion which is mentioned in our amendment No. 16 particularly.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त: जहां तक इस अमेंडमेंट का ताल्लुक है, उस से हमारा प्रोसीजर और ज्यादा इलेबोरेट हो जायेगा और उस में काफी देरी लगेगीं। बहुत से ऐसे केसिज़ भी होंगे, जिन में क्विक एंड इम्पीडिएट एक्शन लेना पड़ेगा। इस अमेंडमेंट का उन पर भी असर पड़ेगा। इसी लिए मैंनें यह बात हाउस के सामने रखी है।

हमारी जो बैंकिंग इंडस्ट्री है, हमारा जो मौजूदा बैंकिंग सिस्टम है, उस की बड़ी अहमियत है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस एन्टायर सिस्टम की थारो एनक्वायरी हो, क्योंकि जिस ज़माने में हम गुजर रहे हैं, उस में पब्लिक सैक्टर बढ़ता जा रहा है और हमारी थर्ड

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

फाइव यीअर प्लान के लिए काफी से ज्यादा रीसोर्सिज की जरूरत है। इस लिए हमें आज यह देखना पड़ेगा कि हमारे मौजूदा बैंकिंग सिस्टम में क्या डिफ़ेक्ट्स हैं। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस मामले पर पूरा विचार किया जाये और इस बारे में एक कान्प्रीहैंसिव बिल हाउस के सामने रखा जाये। पिछले दिनों भी इस एक्ट को अमेंड करने के लिए एक बिल पेश किया गया था। हमारा यह सिस्टम बन गया है कि जब कोई डिफीकल्टी आती है, उस वक्त एक्ट को अमेंड किया जाता है और इस तरह एक्ट को बार-बार अमेंड किया जाता है। उससे हमारा मकसद हल नहीं होता है। इस लिए मेरी अपील है कि एक ऐसा बैंकिंग एन्क्वायरी कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाये, जो तमाम देश का दौरा करे। बड़े-बड़े बैंकों पर किन का कंट्रोल है, उन में पब्लिक का कैपिटल कितना, जो लोग उस पर कब्जा किए हुए हैं—बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्ज, उन का उस में कितना हिस्सा है, इस तमाम मामले की एन्क्वायरी करने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है, ताकि बैंकिंग सिस्टम के उन नुक्सों को दूर किया जा सके, जो यहां सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी को कायम करने के हमारे मकसद के अगेंस्ट और कान्टरेरी हैं, और इस सिस्टम को ज्यादा इफ़ेक्टिव और मुफ़ीद बनाया जा सके।

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस तजवीज को जरूर स्वीकार कर लिया जायेगा और एक ऐसा कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जायेगा, जो हमारा तमाम बैंकिंग सिस्टम की एन्क्वायरी करे और उस के डिफ़ेक्ट्स को हमारे सामने रखे और हम यह जान सकें कि किस तरीके से बैंक्स के जरिये डिस-आनेस्टी होती है, बैंक्स फेल होने के क्या कारण हैं। पिछले दिनों हाउस में भी यह सवाल उठा था और माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी यह कहा था कि जहां तक पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की मौजूदा फाइनेंशियल पोजीशन का सवाल है वह साउंड है। मैं मानता हूं कि वह बिल्कुल दुरुस्त बात है, लेकिन हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली में ही नहीं, तमाम देश के मुख्तलिफ हिस्सों में जो इतना ज्यादा रुपया बैंक से विदड्रा किया गया, उस का क्या कारण था। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि इन तमाम तजवीजों पर विचार करने का एक ही वाहिद तरीका है कि एक ऐसा कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाये, जो तमाम बैंकिंग सिस्टम को रीव्यू करे, स्टडी करे और अपनी रिपोर्ट इस पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश करे।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Maniyangadan. He will finish within five or six minutes. I shall call the hon. Minister at 3.50.

Shri Maniyangadan: I am generally in support of this Bill. The Finance Minister, while speaking in the course of the discussion on the Palai Central Bank, was saying that more than 200 banks had failed and there was not much noise then. I am glad that because of this noise that was caused by the failure of the Palai Central Bank the Government has brought forward this Bill. The main point is, confidence of the people in the banking structure of our country rather than in any individual bank. I would earnestly plead that people's confidence in the banking system of the country should be maintained.

As far as the amendments are concerned, I think they are good as far as they go, but I do not think this amending Bill will serve the whole purpose. It is not disputed that the failure of a bank is a disastrous thing, whether it be a small bank or a big bank. As a consequence of bank failures, several new problems are also raised as could be seen by the failure of the Palai Central Bank and from certain amendments which have been brought in here, especially amendment Nos. 9 and 10. We find that several co-operative societies who had deposited their money in the Palai Central

Bank are now facing ruin. These co-operative societies deposited their money as directed by the State Government; the State Government directed that they should deposit their money in a scheduled bank. Similarly certain small banks in Kerala had their accounts with this bank and it was on account of the failure of the Palai Central Bank that these small banks also are facing difficulties. I would submit that I am in general agreement with the two amendments which are to the effect that these two institutions, namely, small banks and co-operative societies, should be brought under the purview of preferred creditors.

Coming to the question of preferred creditors, there is also another difficulty. It has been provided that in the matter of savings bank account, the depositors must be paid Rs. 250 in full or the balance at their credit, whichever is less. There is one other aspect. The persons who have deposited more money in the bank are going to lose more by this. It is in a way robbing Peter to pay Paul. I would submit that it does not help the system as such or help to regain the confidence of the people in the system as such. Therefore, the point is, something must be done by which the people must have some confidence in the banks, especially in the scheduled banks.

As regard the Palai Central Bank, there are certain proposals even now. We find from the newspapers that creditors' meetings are held here and there and suggestions are made for reconstruction of that bank. I would submit that these suggestions made by the depositors and other creditors of the bank should be taken into account very seriously and something must be done for the reconstruction of the bank. Otherwise, all the problems that have arisen now will continue and there will be a terrible castastrophe. So, it is highly necessary that it should be avoided. If a scheduled bank fails, in view of the statement made by Government that the Government is not at all responsible to any of the depositors in any scheduled or non-scheduled bank, people will begin to feel, what is the security? I would submit the managing directors or any other officers of the bank who are found to be responsible for any mismanagement must be very severely dealt with and they must be removed. The Reserve Bank must be vested with necessary powers for dealing with such contingencies and ultimately, the object must be to avoid as far as possible failures of banks. With that object in view, I have no objection to the Reserve Bank being given more powers.

But as regards the judgment of the Recerve Bank also, we find at times they have made mistakes. I am not finding fault with the Reserve Bank, but they may not be aware of certain local conditions. When I spoke on the Palai Bank failure, I referred to a bank called Bharanganam Bank. The Finance Minister said in the other House that nobody referred to the Bharanganam Bank in this House. I myself referred to that Bank. This bank was refused licence in 1957. What happened was, within a period of six months, they were able to pay all the depositors in full. The licence was refused on 12th February, 1957 and by 13th August 1957 all the depositors were paid. 8 annas in the rupee were paid to the shareholders by 30th April, 1958 and 4 annas in the rupee by 16th February, 1960. We find there is a balance of Rs. 16,630 remaining to be paid as against which there are Rs. 21,512 yet to be realised. So, we find that the judgment of the Reserve Bank is not always correct. Local conditions must also be taken into account.

As regards the Palai Central Bank, Shri Narayanankutty Menon was utilising this opportunity to speak against the Government, the Reserve Bank, the directors of the Palai Bank and others. I may at the outset submit that I am not pleading for the directors of the Palai Bank. They may have committed many mistakes. Suitable action must be taken against

[Shri Maniyangadan]

the directors if they have done any mismanagement. But my friend's attitude seems to be, he is not concerned with the financial structure of the State at all. He is not concerned with the consequences that flow from the failure of the bank. He is now concerned only with the prosecution of the directors or finding fault with the Reserve Bank or the Government. He found fault with the Kerala Government for the attitude they took. I would very humbly submit that the Kerala Government having in view the financial position of the country..

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I did not say what I ought to have said. I did not say what the Kerala Government did.

Shri Maniyangadan: I am not finding fault that he did not say what he ought to have said. I am only saying about what he said. I am surprised to find that he has lost his confidence in the Kerala police so soon.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Not in the police, but in the police minister.

Shri Maniyangadan: It is not the police minister who conducts the inquiry; it is the police. I have no objection to any matter being entrusted to the police. What I plead very humbly is, the present situation in that State which has arisen as a result of the bank failure must be viewed impartially and some solution found to remedy that. That is all what I said. I am not saying that the Palai Bank directors must be let free if they have mismanaged or misappropriated. I have no sympathy at all for them. Let anything be done against them. But there are the depositors and so many people who are affected by that. It is not only with regard to the Palai Bank, but it will be the case with any bank failure. So, as far as possible, bank failures should be avoided and for that the confidence of the people in the present banking system must be revived. For that purpose something must be done.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: As a matter of explanation, I would like to say that I referred to the Kerala Government because in all papers in Kerala, reports appeared that the Home Minister of Kerala threatened the Advocate-General for accepting the advice of the Reserve Bank and filing the petition in the High Court, without informing it.

Shri Maniyangadan: No responsible paper published such a news. Perhaps any paper he owns might have published it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am thankful to the hon. Members who spoke on the Bill for the support they have given to the Bill on the whole. It is suggested that I should have come here with a more comprehensive Bill, which would deal with all future contingencies and not only with the present contingencies. In a developing country and in a developing economy, it is impossible to foresee what contingencies might arise. If in 1956 my predecessor considered that there were sufficient powers, it was not because he thought that there would be no necessity of any powers in future. It only shows the anxiety of this Government not to take more powers than necessary at the time. We do not want to be armed with omnibus powers for all times to come, because that leads to a different sort of society. It is, therefore, that we come to the House only when we find it necessary.

If, as suggested, I tried to go into all the ramifications of the situation today and tried to come before the House also for some police powers as suggested, I do not think it would have been possible for me to consider this Bill at this time. It would have taken a much longer time to consider all those things and they are not immediately important. I do not say they are not important, but I am saying, that they are not so immediately important that I must delay also the consideration of this Bill. It was neces-

sary that the House should approve of the steps being taken by Government in the matter of not only dealing with the liquidation of the Palai Bank and other similarly situated banks, but also dealing with situations in future, so that such a situation does not arise. That is the main purpose of this amending Bill. We have only to consider whether this purpose is served or not. I believe that that purpose is amply served by the Bill that has been brought before this House.

Shri Punnoose: He said in the Rajya Sabha that 289 accounts of the Palai Bank were examined by the inspector of the Reserve Bank and a majority of them were either irrecoverable or sticky. May I know whether the Reserve Bank has got powers now to deal with such cases and book the offenders?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is the liquidator who will have the powers, not the Reserve Bank. That also must be known. Hon. Members are very much aware of the processes of law. I do not know why he wanted to put this question. They are even more aware of it than I am. Therefore, this question was not very relevant just now.

16 hrs.

But, as I had said at that time, I would again repeat, that Government would not be lax in pursuing those who deserve to be pursued and who can be pursued according to law. It is one thing to say that some persons are responsible for this debate, it is another thing to bring them within the four corners of law. If they do not come within the four corners of law, Government can do nothing. But Government can certainly find out all the ways and means whereby those who can be brought to book are brought to book, and that is what this Government will attempt to do. I do not think that any amount of powers which are given to this Government will achieve that object, unless we change the whole system and say that wherever the Finance Minister is convinced, or some other authority is convinced, he or it can deal with the persons as he or it likes. That situation is available only in another form of Government, not in this form of Government. And I do not think my hon. friend will arm me with such powers, because he will know, or he will suspect that those powers will be utilized for some other purpose. Therefore, I do not want to be suspected for that and I do not want to come forward with powers like that which will create a suspicion. It is because of this that one has to come with a limited Bill of this nature, which will be effective for carrying out the purpose which all of us have in common.

It was because of this that my hon. friend also thought it wise not to press for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. I am thankful to him for that. It is better that the powers which are given to the Government are given unanimously so that they can be more effectively carried out, and from that point of view I am very happy that he has not pressed his amendment for reference to a Select Committee. Ordinarily, I myself would want such Bills to go to the Select Committee, because several things can be seen and scrutinised and Bills can be improved when they go to the Select Committee. But today there is no time for it, nor is it necessary to send a Bill of this type to the Select Committee, because the provisions are very simple. It is true that no new powers are being sought and only amplification of extension of the powers is being sought. Therefore, also it is not necessary to examine any principles from the start and so also a Select Committee would not be necessary.

That is also one of the reasons why we do not want to have any very omnibus Bill to be brought in at this stage. I do not know whether it is necessary also. That will be examined now at leisure as to what requires to be done. But I cannot say that Government will not come again to this House for an amendment

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of this Act, if necessary, in future. As I said, it is not proper that we should imagine all sorts of contingencies and take all the powers necessary now, because it will lead to a situation which might, perhaps, create more confusion. It is, therefore, better that as powers are necessary, they are given to Government by this House.

The question around which there was some agreement among some hon. Members, and also disagreement with the Bill, was about the sum of Rs. 250 which is prescribed here as the minimum to be returned or the maximum to be returned fully, to the savings bank account people, and it was also suggested that the same may be done to the other depositors. In this matter, we have got to consider that this will be also done by larger depositor subsidising these payments; it will not be done otherwise. How far the subsidy should be taken from the larger depositors also is a matter for consideration. Then, the larger depositors are not always individuals; there are many institutions. Some institutions were mentioned and it was suggested that co-operative institutions may be given full amounts. Then why not charitable institutions be given full amounts? Then why not some other institutions also which are doing a public purpose not be given full amounts? There is no end to it. Therefore, we cannot distinguish between depositors and depositors in this matter. When we are trying to give small amounts back fully up to Rs. 250, we are only trying to see that only those people who have not much with them are given fully. The others will not get a *pro rata* dividend when the assets are realised or even before the assets are realised, when the assets are ascertained as could be realised. Therefore, I am not in favour of extending this limit of Rs. 250 any more.

As regards extending it fully in the same manner to the other depositors also, I would say that it will only lessen the sum to be given to the other people out of whom there would be many deserving charitable institutions and other institutions, banks and other things like that. Whether that should be done also can be considered by the House. I am not going to take a rigid attitude about that particular suggestion. But my own advice would be that we should stick to the provision in the Bill as it is, if we do not want to involve ourselves in further difficulties and if we do not want to do injustice to other people in our zeal to do good to some people. As a matter of fact, the smaller deposits would be only generally in the savings bank account. The other deposits would be not up to Rs. 250 but more than Rs. 500 or so. That is my own experience. It was said that up to Rs. 5,000 everything should be given, that was the suggestion of one hon. Member. I do not see how it could be done. If that is done I do not know how any liquidation proceedings are necessary. We can do that and finish the whole affair by paying to a certain limit and be done away with that. I do not think that is a correct procedure at all in a matter like this. It must be based on some principle.

I do not think it is necessary for me to speak at length in reply because there have not been many questions raised. There were one or two questions raised about the confidence of the people in banks and some reference was made to what I have said in the past. I did not volunteer to say that Government does not guarantee all these. I only said that when I was forced to do so by several questions being asked. I was reluctant to speak at length, as my hon. friends are aware. But whenever I was reluctant to speak, they attributed all sorts of motives to me and it was, therefore, that I had to come out with some specific statements, and I do not see how I am wrong. My hon. friend, Shri Guha, admits himself that it is technically correct. Then, what is not factually correct, I do not know. What

is the difference between technical and factual?

Shri A. C. Guha: Strategically he was not correct.

Shri Morarji Desai: Any strategy which is not correct technically is no strategy at all, that is how I look at it. I do not know what he means.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He means "tactically".

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, that is the same thing as technical.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: There is a lot of difference between the two.

Shri A. C. Guha: Shri Morarji Desai is ingenious enough to be able not to give a direct answer to a straight question. He might not have replied to that question in that categorical manner.

Shri Morarji Desai: As I said, if I had done that any longer after several questions have been put, it would be said that I am not respecting the hon. Members as I should, and I do not want that charge to be levelled at me. I respect the hon. Members and I try to satisfy them as much as I can, at least as far as I can. But, it is said that all the people before had thought that these deposits are guaranteed and, therefore, they were putting them. If that was so, why should there be a run, I do not understand. If everybody was given that delusion, then who took away that delusion? It is the run which took away the delusion, and if there had been no run there was no question of this point arising. There was no question of even the Palai Bank going to liquidation if there had been no run, as I explained at that time. Therefore, it is not that the people had this confidence that it is all guaranteed completely. Nobody can guarantee it without undertaking the liability of making payment in full. Then, the Government must take up that liability in all cases. Then and then alone the Government can guarantee. Otherwise, how is the Government going to guarantee all deposits in all banks? It is not possible. With whatever arrangements we make, we only try to see that banks are managed well and managed efficiently, and where it is not done so, we try to take steps in time. That is what we are trying to do. We try to improve from time to time.

As I said, it was a bad legacy to the Reserve Bank when they got all the powers and they had to make the best of them. I think they have made a good job of the whole thing. When I say that, it does not mean that they guaranteed all people. How can they do so? As I said last time, when 260 banks went out of existence, nobody realised anything. It is only when the Palai Bank goes out of existence, then and then only everybody sits up. I am glad that they sat up then.

My hon. friend was finding fault with the Kerala Government. But Kerala Government was not singular in this. My hon. friends there also were very vehement in denouncing the Reserve Bank. They were also one with them in creating all that noise. It is only afterwards when I explained the whole situation that hon. Members were satisfied.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That shows that when we hear you; we are reasonable.

Shri Morarji Desai: Again, when time goes by, that satisfaction begins to lessen. That is all that I say.

In this particular matter, we always learn by experience. It is not possible for anybody to imagine whatever is required for all future contingencies. Therefore, we have come forward with this proposition. Especially the power for giving moratorium is a power which will prevent such debacles in the future. Because, the moment anything like that happens, moratorium can be applied and the run ceases. Then, one can find out ways and means of how to sustain the bank. Or if it is not sustained, licence

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is refused in course of time like that and then a proper allotment is made to all depositors: not only some fortunate few taking away by a run and others left high and dry with whatever is left. Even then, in future, I cannot say there will be no occasion when licence will be refused. It is not possible to say that. But, we will try to see that that condition does not arise. That is why we have also taken the power for amalgamation. Because, by amalgamation some banks with other banks with better management, it is possible to retrieve the situation and then, the situation will be retrieved. Generally, this will be done in consultation with the bank. It is not going to be done without it. But, in applying moratorium, it may not be posible to consult the bank immediately. It may have to be applied immediately. In case of run which has come already, one does not know about it and in that case, moratorium will have to be applied immediately without consulting anybody.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: There is one doubt with regard to moratorium, as defined in this Bill: whether the Reserve Bank declaring moratorium in respect of a particular bank whether that entails a responsibility on the Reserve Bank to give a guarantee that when the period of moratorium ends, the Reserve Bank will be the guarantor for paying the entire deposits in the particular bank?

Shri Morarji Desai: No. That is what is taken away: that guarantee. That is why the amendment is necessary. Otherwise, no amendment was necessary. That power was there before. If the Reserve Bank could guarantee that the full amount would be paid, then, moratorium could be applied even today. How could the Reserve Bank take up that liability? It is, therefore, that the Reserve Bank does not take the liability. That is how the amendment has come. It is for the specific purpose that amendment has to be made. I hope that with the power which will be given by this Bill, it will be possible to give more help to the banking institutions than at present.

As I said, in spite of what hon. Members say and what others say outside that people have lost confidence, I would say that people have confidence in the banks here in this country which are there, and that they are sound. Accidents always take place. But, even those who have suffered from accidents in a car do travel in cars.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Those are accidents without contributory negligence.

Shri Morarji Desai: They do not stop going in cars. Even in planes there are accidents every day in the world, and still we go by planes. Therefore, please do not emphasize this factor, that would be my request, and do not create suspicion in people's minds. We are the people who create confidence and we are the people who destroy confidence. I beg of you not to destroy confidence. That is all that I have to plead with my wise friends.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): May we know the view of the Government or the Minister about this deposit insurance scheme?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is being considered. I did not refer to it because as long as it is not fully considered, I would not like to come forward with that scheme before the House. But I would like to consider the scheme when I have restored full health to the banking institutions. Unless I do that, that would become a flop or a liability.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.— (*Substitution of new sections for section 41*)

Shri Warior (Trichur): I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 26—

after "notice a" *insert*—

"provisional" (3)

(ii) Page 2, *after* line 27, *add*—

"(c) every claimant referred to in sub-clauses (a) and (b) shall send a final statement of amount claimed by him within five months of receiving notice from the official liquidator." (4).

Shri Nathwani: I wish to have amendment No. 14. May I say there is a slight verbal change to be made for the sake of appropriateness in language? In the amendment as printed, in line 4 from the bottom it is said:

"if a secured creditor fails to comply with such notice,"

Instead of the word "such", I would like to put in the words

"if such creditor fails to comply with the notice sent to him under sub-section (1)"

in order to clarify which is the notice which is referred to.

I beg to move:

Page 2, *after* line 43, *add*—

"(4) If a claimant fails to comply with the notice sent to him under sub-section (1), his claim will not be entitled to be paid under section 530 of the Companies Act, 1956, in priority to all other debts but shall be treated as an ordinary debt due by the banking company; and if such creditor fails to comply with the notice sent to him under sub-section (1), the official liquidator shall himself value the security and such valuation shall be binding on the creditor." (14)

Shri Morarji Desai: I accept his amendment.

Shri Warior: I wish to say a few words on my amendments. Shri Bharucha has already referred to this point. After receipt of the notice, only one month is given to give the statement for preferential payment. We want that it should be made a provisional statement, and that the claimant may be given five months time to make a final statement to the liquidator, so that any discrepancy in he earlier statement can be rectified, so that he will not be debarred from getting his full claim. That is the purport.

Shri Morarji Desai: It will again delay the whole thing. I do not accept his amendments.

Mr. Chairman. I put amendment Nos. 3 and 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2, *after* line 43, *add*—

"(4) If a claimant fails to comply with the notice sent to him under sub-section (1), his claim will not be entitled to be paid under section 530 of the Companies Act, 1956, in priority to all other debts but shall be treated as an ordinary debt due by the banking company; and if such creditor fails to comply with the notice sent to him under sub-section (1), the official liquidator shall himself value the security and such valuation shall be binding on the creditor." (14)

The motion was adopted

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(*Substitution of new section for section 43A*)

Shri Morarka: I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 23 and 24,—

for "fifty per cent. of the balance at his credit subject to a maximum of two hundred and fifty rupees", *substitute*

"a sum of two hundred and fifty rupees or the balance at his credit whichever is less" (15).

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 19 and 20,—

for "two hundred and fifty rupees" *substitute*—

"five hundred rupees" (1)

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I beg to move:

(i) Page 3, line 24, *for* 'two hundred and fifty rupees' *substitute* 'five hundred rupees' (8)

(ii) Page 3, *after* line 24, *add*:

"(c) to every co-operative society registered under any statute which provides for registration of co-operative societies, the whole of the deposit amount in balance at its credit.". (9)

(iii) Page 3, *for* lines 27 to 32, *substitute*:

"Provided that the sum total of the amounts paid under clause (a) and clause (b) to any one person who in his own name (and not jointly with any other person) is a depositor in the savings bank account of the Banking Company and also a depositor in any other account, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred rupees.". (11)

(iv) Page 3, line 35, *after* '(b)' *insert* 'or clause (c)' (12)

(v) Page 3, line 38, *after* '(b)' *insert* 'or clause (c)' (13).

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

Page 3, *after* line 24, *add*:

"(c) in the next place, to every Bank the paid-up capital of which does not exceed five lakhs of rupees, a sum equal to the balance at its credit.". (10)

Mr. Chairman: All these amendments are now before the House.

Shri Punnoose: With regard to my amendment, I know that I cannot be easily accomodated. And I have got my premonition that I am not going to be accommodated also. Nevertheless, I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister a certain very important aspect.

Even the other day, in the course of the discussion on the Palai Bank, I mentioned about the small banks who have laid their eggs in this nest, which has now crashed. The Finance Minister told us that as much accommodation as possible would be given to the smaller banks. The best that he can do is to see that the Reserve Bank might give them a loan.

But there are certain special disadvantages. In the first place, the money that these banks have deposited with the Palai Bank are not the assets of these banks, but they are the deposits collected from the depositors. For that money, they have to give interest to the depositors. If the Reserve Bank makes an advance to them, then the smaller banks have again to give interest. That means that these banks are likely to end in a soup.

Therefore, I want the Finance Minister to consider what can be done about these banks. Please do not allow these banks to flourish and to go on. There are good banks, bad banks and indifferent banks. Therefore, please weed out the very bad ones and preserve the healthier ones. For that, some accommodation has to be made. This is a very difficult position, where if things are allowed to go their own course, there will be terrible difficulty in that part of the country.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My first amendment seeks to raise the amount from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500. The hon. Finance Minister has already said that it is not possible, even though no reasons have been given.

Regarding the second amendment, relating to the co-operative societies, he has said that that also is not possible. The reason given is that if that is done, then many other institutions might come forward with the same request.

I only want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that whatever analogy he might take as far as the other institutions are concerned, because of the liquidation of this bank, almost the entire co-operative movement in the State has become virtually paralysed. I pointed out one instance of a Central Coir Marketing Society investing Rs. 5½ lakhs as deposit in this particular bank. That one central marketing society has got under it 62 primary societies which are carrying on trade in coir products. Those 62 primary societies can exist only by getting 75 per cent advance of the total products given by them. The moment the Palai Bank had gone into liquidation, what actually happened was that not only the central marketing society had to be closed, but the 62 primary societies also had to be closed, resulting in the unemployment of about 11,000 people. This is just one instance of a central co-operative marketing society. This is the case with all the co-operative societies in the State. The entire co-operative movement, especially the major co-operative societies, have deposited their money in the Palai Bank, and they are now completely paralysed.

Therefore, the Finance Minister should give consideration to this because a co-operative society under any circumstances cannot be considered on a par with other institutions like charitable institutions. Otherwise, it will affect thousands of people; it will affect their daily economic life. Therefore, either the Finance Minister will have to accept this amendment, because that will not have so far-reaching implications as he fears, or find out a solution in order to see that these co-operative societies can at least function, though not normally, at least abnormally, till some money is obtained by them after the liquidation proceedings by the High Court as per the new amendment. Even in the new amendment, a co-operative society which had deposited Rs. 5 lakhs would ultimately get as a result of the preferential treatment only Rs. 250. With that, a co-operative society cannot function at all. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister either to accept my amendment, or if there is any technical flaw or infeasibility in it, to modify it. The point is that some relief should be given to the co-operative societies. If my amendment cannot be accepted, I hope the Finance Minister will find out ways and means of helping these co-operative societies in order that the whole co-operative movement in the State will not be completely paralysed for some time to come.

Shri Morarka: The amendment which I have moved, amendment No. 15, reads:

> "Page 3, lines 23 and 24,—*for* "fifty per cent of the balance at his credit subject to a maximum of two hundred and fifty rupees", *substitute*—"a sum of two hundred and fifty rupees or the balance at his credit whichever is less".

[Shri Morarka]

The purpose of my amendment is that even in respect of other depositors, that is, depositors other than savings bank depositors, the preference which is sought to be given should apply to the extent of Rs. 250, even though they have in their accounts less than Rs. 500. The present Bill says that the other depositors would get only up to a half of what they have in their accounts, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 250. My amendment is to the effect that this principle of half of what they have should not apply. I will explain why I have moved this amendment.

The very idea of preferential payment was incorporated in the Banking Companies Act after the Banks Liquidation Proceedings Committee reported in 1952. That Committee said this in their Report:

> "We were informed by some of the witnesses that the small depositor is an object of particular solicitude in some countries where he is paid in full as a preferential creditor. We are of opinion that there should be a similar provision in the banking laws of this country, and we recommend that every depositor or in any event every depositor in a savings bank account whose balance in the books of the bank at the time of the winding up order does not exceed Rs. 100 should have priority for the full amount of his claim. They should, of course, come after the preferential creditors mentioned in section 230 of the Indian Companies Act".

The Committee when they made their recommendation wanted to treat the savings bank depositors and other depositors on the same basis, at par. But they said that in any case a beginning should be made by making provision for the savings bank depositors.

That was how this provision was made in our Banking Companies Act for the savings depositors for full payment upto Rs. 100. That limit of Rs. 100 is now being raised to Rs. 250. So far so good. The other depositors may come in the order of preference next to savings bank depositors. Under the scheme, we do not put them on a par with the savings bank depositors. Under the proposed amendment, we give them upto Rs. 250. In other words, if a person has Rs. 500 in his current account, he will get Rs. 250; if he has Rs. 1000, he will also get Rs. 250. But if a person has got only Rs. 200 in the current account, he will get only Rs. 100. By this, the intention of the Government would not be properly served because actually what would happen is that the person who has got a large amount in the current account would get Rs. 250, but a person who has got less would not get his full deposits. he would get only half of it. As the hon. Finance Minister said just now, generally in the current account, the amount would not be less than Rs. 500 or nearabout Mostly, the people who hold current accounts would have bigger amount to their credit. If that is so, then in any case, my amendment would not affect the position. It is only in respect of those cases where the current account is less than Rs. 500 that my amendment would be of some use to these people.

Shri Morarji Desai: I accept it.

Shri Morarka: I am grateful to the Finance Minister who has accepted my amendment.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I accept the amendment of Shri Morarka, but I cannot accept the other amendments.

Mr. Chairman: I will put all the amendments to the House, except No. 15.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 8 to 13 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman I will now put amendment No. 15 to the vote. The question is:

> Page 3, lines 23 and 24,—
>
> *for* "fifty per cent. of **the** balance at his credit subject to

a maximum of two hundred and fifty rupees", *substitute*—

"a sum of two hundred and fifty rupees or the balance at his credit whichever is less" (15)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments to clause 5. The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: We shall take up clause 6.

Shri Nathwani: I am not moving my amendments Nos. 16, 17 nor even 18. But I want to say a word about them.

Amendment 16 and 17 are sought to make a verbal amendment only. It was only with a view to clarify the position that the power should not be given to the Central Government to stay the proceedings or the commencement of the proceedings. Therefore, I was considerably suprised when an hon. Member Shri Gupta started suspecting motives on the part of the movers of these amendments. As my hon. friend, Shri Morarka has pointed out they are merely of clarificatory nature and no motive need have been suspected. As regards amendment No. 18—I am not moving it —I may suggest respectfully to the hon. Minister to give us, if possible, some sort of assurance to see that all the members and creditors of the banking company get an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the scheme framed by the Reserve Bank because unless they know the contents of the scheme they would not be in a position to make their observations or suggestion. So, it may be done by departmental instructions or otherwise.

Shri Morarji Desai: There are departmental instructions like that.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Sir now that the second reading is almost over, may I request the hon. Minister to look into the question raised by me with regard to the Coachin Bank?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have looked hopeless condition. If the hon. Member likes, I am prepared to give the figures.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Not at least in public.

Shri Morarji Desai: If he comes to me I will give them.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Prabhat Kar: Mr. Chairman, this Bill which has now been moved

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

to be passed, deals on doubt with the most important aspect of the banking industry. The closure of the Palai Bank has no doubt caused hardship to its depositors and sharholders and the employees but it has done one good thing in that it has given a jolt to the thinking of the Finance Ministry which was accustomed to think in a manner which had no connection with realities. Today I find that the Reserve Bank is given power to prepare a scheme for the amalgamation of the banking industry if it is found in the national interest and the interest of the depositors in order to secure proper management of the banking company.

The All India Banking Employees Association had been writing to the Finance Ministry pleading with them to give more power to the Reserve Bank so that it can formulate a scheme of amalgamation but we have been repeatedly told by the leaders that it has already the power and there was no need of giving any more power for preparing a scheme of amalgamation. Even in February 1960, we have been told that section 36(1) (b) was sufficient for this. The Palai Bank has given a jolt to their thinking and they feel that section 36(1) (b) is not enough. So they have come forward with an amendment taking this opportunity. It is good that the Finance Ministry accepted the suggestion of the Association which it had been pursuing for the last five or six years.

It has been said that before the amalgamation scheme is prepared, power has been given to the Reserve Bank to declare a moratorium. The suggestion is that instead of sending the bank into liquidation, a moratorium should be declared and in the meantime the Reserve Bank should see whether any scheme for amalgamation or reconstruction could be made and then with that scheme the bank will run. I agree that some time is necessary for the Reserve Bank to get a full picture of the bank but when once moratorium is declared it will create a situation for that particular bank where it will be difficult to run the bank even with the reconstruction scheme unless the amalgamation scheme is prepared. I would, therefore, request that the Reserve Bank should use this power of declaring moratorium before the time it makes up its mind so that after the moratorium when the bank reopens, it will reopen with renewed strength and it will not be a moratorium which is a step towards subsequent liquidation.

Now the power has been taken; the time-limit has been fixed and the limit of preferential payment has been raised to Rs. 250. I come from a State where some 50—60 banks are being liquidated and as the hon. Member Shri Guha said most of the banks have not paid dividends although they are in liquidation for the last 10—12 years and the money of the depositors is being spent in running the office of the liquidators. But so far as the depositors money is concerned, nothing has been paid.

The liquidation proceedings of a banking company, the hon. Finance Minister while presenting this Bill for consideration said, should not be treated on a par with the liquidation proceedings of other companies and it requires a certain amount of differential treatment. Now, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister and the House to the fact that in this particular case of banking company, it is only two to three per cent. of the whole working capital involved that belongs to the shareholders and 95 to 98 per cent. of the money belongs to the depositors who are not concerned with the working of the bank.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I would like to correct the hon. Member. It is not 2 to 3 per cent; it is 5 per cent.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I said 95 to 98 per cent. of the money belongs to the depositors. Let it be that 5 per cent.

belongs to the shareholders and 95 per cent. belongs to the depositors who had nothing to do with the working of the bank. Because of the fault or the wrong doings of the directors, the bank has gone into liquidation and yet for twelve long years not a single farthing has been paid to the depositors and the liquidation proceedings continue. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to consider the whole procedure laid down for the liquidation of banks so that he may evolve out a more easier method by which at least the depositors may get some amount at the earliest opportunity and all this long pain of twelve years is not wasted taking their own money which is spent to complete the liquidation proceedings. That is my request to the hon. Minister with the passing of this Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member for the remarks he made, but it is for the purpose of expediting liquidation proceedings that this Bill has been brought and that is why it is being passed. So, there is bound to be improvement and in future there will not be this sort of uncertainty which is there now and any time can be spent over the preliminary issues so that the liquidation proceedings are delayed. We are also trying now to find out ways and means of doing them more efficiently with less cost. We are concentrating our attention upon it, but we could not think of that just now because that would have delayed this very Bill and that would not have been very advisable. But we are constantly thinking about this and trying to see that in future the difficulties that we have undergone in the past we do not undergo.

Shri A. C. Guha: Can anything be done in respect of those banks which have been under liquidation for seven to eight years now?

Shri Morarji Desai: As I said, those banks which have not paid any dividend will be covered by this.

Shri A. C. Guha: Those which have paid some nominal dividend?

Shri Morarji Desai: There I am helpless.

Shri A. C. Guha: I want to know whether the Government can do anything about them?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In regard to the future, may I know whether the Finance Minister will consider the question of appointing full-time directors and not observers to such banks?

Shri Morarji Desai: This is always considered. That is what the Reserve Bank does. It is not always observers; sometimes there are directors, sometimes observers and sometimes managers. All sorts of proceedings are taken by the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.44 hrs.

DELHI PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for free and compulsory primary education for children in the Union territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, before this House takes the report of the Joint Committee into consideration, I should like to draw the attention of the House to some of the major changes that have taken place and that have been introduced by the Joint Committee.

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

I would invite the attention of the House to sub-clause (g) at page 4, which defines the word 'parent'. The definition now introduced is simpler and on the whole better. I would also invite the attention of the House to sub-clause (i) which defines primary education. It is now laid down that primary education shall mean education up to such class or standard not beyond the 8th class or standard as may be prescribed, just as a child is defined as a boy or a girl of not less than six or more than fourteen years as may be prescribed. The whole intention is that the Government may not have to come to Parliament again when they want to increase the limit up to 14, because the Constitutional directive is to provide free and compulsory education up to the age of 14. To start with, we propose to introduce compulsion for the age-group 6—11. But it is our intention gradually to take it up to the age of 14.

I would also invite the attention of the House to clause 3 which has been entirely redrafted. Sub-clause (1) leaves the initiative for preparing a scheme of compulsory education to the local authority. The House would remember that several hon. Members had drawn our attention to the difficulties that might arise if the local authorities did not take the initiative and asked what had been done about that. Therefore, a specific provision had to be made and power has been given to the State Government under clause 17 to prepare a scheme through its own effort.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): When a change has been made in respect of the age, from 11 to 14, are we not also pushing the pendulum up, by raising the class or standard, say, up to 8th class or something like that?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is defined here. Primary education shall mean education up to such class or standard and not beyond the eighth class or more as may be prescribed, etc. So, the provision in the Bill covers the point raised by the hon. Member.

I was saying that the State Government has now been empowered to prepare the scheme through its own officers if the local authority fails to do so, and also to implement it through its officers if the local authority fails to implement it in the proper manner. I hope that such an eventuality will not arise because we expect that the local bodies will be mainly responsible for implementing the provisions of this Bill.

Shri Amjad Ali: Minus finance.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government will finance them. As the hon. Member will see, we have made a provision to that effect. Government will finance the whole scheme. But we expect that the local bodies will also make their own efforts to raise some finances so that we can go ahead with this programme.

Coming to clause 6, the House will notice that an important change has been made. In the original Bill, provision was made for preparing lists of children immediately after the introduction of compulsory education. This clause has also been redrafted and as it stands now, it provides for the revision of such lists at such intervals as may be prescribed. The lists change from time to time as the number of children increases. Therefore, this provision was necessary.

I would also invite the attention of the House to clause 12 which has been newly inserted. There has been a great deal of controversy about this particular clause. Under the terms of this clause, provision has been made for part-time education. The House would remember that several hon. Members had pointed out that in order to make this scheme effective, it was absolutely necessary to make arrangements for part-time education, considering our social and economic conditions. It has been found that a large number of children in the rural areas are engaged in some kind of productive work in the family or outside the

family. They sometimes seek employment also. All of a sudden, if we take away these children from the activities in which they are engaged, it might create a great deal of hardship for the parents and ultimately the whole family might suffer. It was, therefore, thought that it will be desirable to make some arrangements for part-time education.

In making this provision, our intentions are very clear. It is not that we will be satisfied with part-time education. Ultimately our goal is to provide whole-time schools for all the children. But as an interim measure, during the period of transition, till our whole society has attained some economic stature, this device may be necessary. Even in many Western countries, where compulsory education was introduced, provision was made for part-time education. Of course, now in many countries like England, there is no provision for part-time education. But when compulsion was introduced, even in England there was part-time education for a long time. So, I think this is a good provision which the Joint Committee has introduced and it will help our people to accept this scheme, without in any way upsetting their general economic life.

I would also invite attention of the House to clause 18, which deals with penalty for contravention of the provisions of this law. In the original Bill, the total amount of fine payable by any person was restricted to Rs. 100 in any one year irrespective of the number of children not attending school. The Joint Committee has now proposed that the amount of fine payable by any person in any one year shall not exceed Rs. 50 in respect of every child. The object of this provision is to make the punishment more deterrent.

The other changes are consequential and they are not of very great importance. Before concluding, I would like to refer to some notes of dissent which appear in this report. One hon. Member has challenged the introduction of clause 12. I have already said that for a long time to come, this part-time education will be necessary for children who are socially and economically handicapped. Again as I said, this should not be misconstrued as if the Government are making this discrimination against the socially and economically handicapped children. In fact, as far as Government are concerned, they would like to provide full-time education for all children, more so because they are economically backward and socially handicapped. But in order to meet the difficulties, during the transition period, this part-time education is very necessary. This was felt when compulsory education was introduced in the State of Baroda. As I said, this kind of difficulty was experienced in Western countries also. In England part-time education was provided right up to 1918, although compulsory education was introduced as early as 1870. For a long time, there was provision for part-time education.

Then, several other hon. Members have emphasized, and I think quite rightly, that provision should be made for amenities like school meals or mid-day meals, text-books, writing materials and uniform. Nobody will deny that for the large number of children we need all these facilities. Most of the children are semi-naked and semi-starved. They need clothes, they need food and they need teaching materials, and unless we can make provision for these, this scheme cannot be effective. But the question is whether in the Bill itself we can make it obligatory. This matter was fully discussed in the Joint Committee and though a provision has been made in the Bill, and it will be amplified in the rules, it would not be possible for us to make these provisions obligatory. I am hoping that in this field, there will be full co-operation of the community, and there will be partnership between the State, the community and the local bodies. In fact, in many of the States this has been done. For example, in the State of Madras, they have recently introduced free meals service, and I understand that it has been very successful, thousands of children are being served

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

with mid-day meals and the community is participating and assistance is being given by the local bodies. To some extent, the Central Government is also sharing the expenditure. So, I hope that without making this obligatory, there will be necessary arrangements wherever this scheme of compulsion is introduced. I am not in any way under-rating.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): May I know whether any of the States have made a beginning?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: A beginning has been made by Madras, Kerala and Mysore, all in the south. In Delhi, we have made provision for free milk supply.

Shri Warior (Trichur): What about mid-day meals?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have got milk supply in Delhi. If they can also get milk, it is much better, because it is more nourishing. Whereas meals are cheaper, milk is more expensive. In Delhi, we have been able to make arrangements, because we have got some assistance from outside. But if we really wish to make progress, and if mid-day meals and provision of text-books etc. have to be attended to, community effort will have to be stimulated, and I have no doubt that, if an appeal is made to the community, they will come forward to give assistance. There is plenty of goodwill and desire to help for good causes like providing this kind of assistance to schools.

One hon. Member has objected to the continuation of the private primary schools. Now, I do not really understand why any member should object to the establishment of private schools. In fact, the more the number of private agencies coming forward to assist the Government in this work, the lesser the burden on the Government and the public exchequer. Therefore, our policy should be to encourage private enterprise in education and, in any case, under the Constitution people have a right to establish their private schools, the type of schools which they choose. We cannot take away this right. Therefore, I really fail to understand why hon. Members should object to the setting up of private primary schools.

17 hrs.

Some hon. Members in notes of dissent have also objected to the desirability of entrusting this work of enforcement of compulsory education to local bodies. Here also, I am convinced that if the scheme of compulsory education is to be effective, the community should always be associated with it. In fact, in democratic societies, there should be full and free participation of the community, and the more the participation of the community, the healthier the democracy. Therefore, I think it is a very sound principle that local bodies should be entrusted with the enforcement of compulsion. Of course, provision has been made in the Bill that wherever local bodies fail to do their duties and discharge their responsibilities, the State will step in. Such occasions will be very rare. But, wherever such things happen, the State will not at any time allow the interests of the children to suffer. Therefore, I have also not been able to understand why hon. Members should object to the local bodies being entrusted with the enforcement of compulsion.

An hon. Member said that this Bill is not likely to succeed unless the Government gives adequate financial assistance. I have already said that the Government are keen to implement the Directive in the Constitution and all necessary financial assistance will be made available to the local bodies in order that the provisions of this Bill may be implemented. In fact, we have made all the necessary preparations. All the rules have been drafted and the scheme has been prepared and as soon as the House has passed this Bill, Delhi will have free compulsory education.

I do not have anything more to say at this stage.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for free and compulsory primary education for children in the Union territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): I want to raise a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will make his submission tomorrow. The House will now proceed with the Half-an-hour discussion.

17.04 hrs.

RESERVATION IN SOUTH BOUND TRAINS*

श्री अ० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, मैं ने इस एवान में ५ जून को एक सवाल पूछा था .....

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Let the hon. Member speak in English because this is a subject concerning the south and Members from the south do not know Hindi. Let him speak in English.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): I shall take only two minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Tomorrow the hon. Member will make his submissions. It is now five o'clock. The House is proceeding with the other item of business.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): The point of order should be heard.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं ने सवाल पूछा था :

"Whether it is a fact that passengers going to Madras had to face a lot of difficulties to get the reservation done in the Madras bound trains during May, 1960;"

जो जवाब मुझे मिला था वह यह है :

"Due to unprecedented rush of South-bound passenger traffis during May this year, there was a heavy demand for reservation, causing some inconvenience to passengers."

इस सिलसिले में मुझे यह कहना है कि मैं ने खुद वहां लोगों को ३६–३६ घंटे कतार बांधे खड़े देखा है। यह हकीकत है कि वह तीन तीन दिन वहां खड़े रहे सिर्फ इसलिये कि रिजरवेशन मिल जाये, और मुझे इन्तहाई अफसोस है कि जहां तक रेलवे का ताल्लुक है वह इस बारे में बिल्कुल नाकाम है। उन्हों ने किसी किस्म की सहूलियत लोगों को रिजरवेशन के बारे में बहम नहीं पहुंचाई है।

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I submit, Sir, that when Shri A. M. Tariq started again in English, we thought he will continue like that. He is speaking in Hindi.

Mr. Chairman: We cannot compel any hon. Member to speak in English.

Shri Warior: Not force him. We only request him to speak in English.

Shri A. M. Tariq: When they speak in English, I never force them to speak in Hindi.

गो कि मैं साउथ इंडिया को कभी कभी ही जाता हूं लेकिन जब भी मैं गया तो मुझे अहसास हुआ कि जितनी गाड़ियां साउथ की तरफ जाती हैं उन में एक तो बहुत रश होता है और दूसरे इन गाड़ियों में खाने पीने का कोई खास इन्तिजाम नहीं होता। हुकूमत जानती है कि साउथ को जाने में चार पांच दिन लग जाते हैं और हर साल मई के महीने

*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

[Shri A. M. Tariq]

में जब कि बच्चों के स्कूल बन्द होते हैं तो बहुत से लोग सिर्फ उस वक्त का फायदा उठा कर छुट्टियां गुजारने के लिये साउथ जाते हैं। जब हुकूमत यह देखती है कि बहुत से लोग सिर्फ एक डेढ़ महीने के लिये जा रहे हैं तो हुकूमत पर यह फर्ज आयद होता है कि वह उन लोगों को, चाहे वह सरकारी मुलाजिम हों, या बिजनेसमेन हों या आम टैक्स पेयर हों, बाकायदा रियायत दे। ऐसा न हो जैसा कि इस साल हुआ कि लोगों को एक एक दिन और एक एक रात स्टेशन पर क्यू में खड़ा रहना पड़ा। और फैमिली मेम्बर्स को एक एक कर के टिकिट लेने जाना पड़ा और रेलवे स्टेशन पर उन को पानी पिलाने का या और आराम पहुंचाने का कोई इंतिजाम नहीं था। कई दफा ऐसा हुआ कि एक आदमी तमाम रात और तमाम दिन वहां खड़ा रहा और सुबह उसे टिकिट नहीं मिला।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : आप अंग्रेजी में बोलें, वह हिन्दी नहीं समझते।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जहां तक समझने का ताल्लुक है, हमारे वजीर कोई जबान नहीं समझते चाहे वह अंग्रेजी हो या हिन्दी हो। इस सिलसिले में मैं हुकूमत से और अपने वजीर श्री जगजीवन बाबू से यह तवक्को रखूंगा कि वह साउथ इंडिया जाने वाले लोगों को इस किस्म की सहूलियत बहम पहुंचायेंगे।

डी लक्स ट्रेन के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि जब यह ट्रेन दिल्ली से चलती है तो इस में सामान बुक कराने का कोई खास इन्तिजाम नहीं है। जब यह गाड़ी मद्रास पहुंचती है तो वहां पर लोगों को सामान लेने में काफी वक्त लगता है जिस से लोगों को परेशानी होती है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में सामान लेने में लोगों को सहूलियत बहम पहुंचायी जाये और जब यह ट्रेन मद्रास पहुंच जाये तो ऐसा इन्तिजाम होना चाहिये कि लोगों को अपना सामान बहुत जल्दी मिल जाये।

दूसरी मेरी दरख्वास्त यह है कि जो ट्रेनें साउथ इंडिया को जाती हैं उन में पानी के स्टोरेज की काफी गुंजाइश होनी चाहिये। हम ने देखा है कि मद्रास जितनी ट्रेन जाती हैं उन में पानी की दिक्कत होती है। पीने के पानी की दिक्कत होती है और बाथरूम में भी बहुत कम पानी मिलता है जिस से बदबू फैलती है और लोगों को काफी तकलीफ होती है।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जो ट्रेनें मद्रास की तरफ जाती हैं, चाहे वह जी० टी० हो या डीलक्स हो या जनता हो, इन तीनों में जितने लोग सफर करते हैं उन के लिये डाइनिंग कार में बैठ कर खाने का इंतिजाम नहीं होता और लोगों को एक एक दो दो घंटे क्यू में खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। और मुझे निहायत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि खाना जहां बनता है उसी के साथ खाना खाने की जगह है जो कि निहायत गन्दी होती है, और थाल इतने साफ नहीं होते जितनी कि हमें जगजीवन राम बाबू से तवक्को थी। वह खुद काफी नफासत पसन्द हैं और इस में शक नहीं कि उन्होंने रेलवे में नफासत लाने की कोशिश की लेकिन वह नफासत आम लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच पायी है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह उस नफासत को आम लोगों तक पहुंचाने का इन्तिजाम करेंगे।

एक और बात मुझे अर्ज करनी है। जी० टी० जो कि दिल्ली से मद्रास को १५ अप्रैल और ३१ मार्च के बीच चलती है और जो मद्रास और दिल्ली के बीच १५ जून से ३१ जुलाई तक चलती है, उस के स्पेशल रन होने चाहियें। अगर जी० टी० के लिये ऐसा न किया जा सके तो दूसरी ट्रेन्स उस अरसे में चलायी जायें ताकि जो लोग

मद्रास से दफ्तरों के लिये आना चाहते हैं या जो छुट्टियां गुजारने के लिये मद्रास जाना चाहते हैं उन को सहूलियत हो ।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि दिल्ली नागपुर एक्सप्रेस के साथ भोपाल, नागपुर, हैदराबाद के लिये जो कोचेज लगायी जाती हैं उन को अलाहिदा रखा जाये और उन के बदले मद्रास के लिये कोचेज लगाई जायें ताकि जो लोग मद्रास जाते हैं उन को सहूलियत मिले । उन ट्रेन्स के लिये आप को स्पेशल सर्विस रन करने का इंतजाम करना चाहिये ताकि लोगों को फायदा हो और उन को आराम मिले ।

अब इस में कोई लम्बी बहस करने की गुंजाइश नहीं है । सिर्फ एक इल्तिजा है कि इन दो महीनों में जब यहां के लोग छुट्टियों पर जाते हैं तो उन्हें सहूलियत दी जाये और खास तौर पर जैसे इस साल हुआ है कि लोगों को २४, २४ घंटे क्यू में खड़े होना पड़ा है वह दिक्कत उन को फिर पेश न आये और इस बारे में लोगों को कोई खास किस्म की सहूलियत दी जाये ।

[شری - اے - ایم - طارق (جموں اور کشمیر) : جناب چیئرمین صاحب میں نے اس ایوان میں ۵ جون کو ایک سوال پوچھا تھا -

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Let the hon. Member speak in English because this is a subject concerning the south and Members from the south do not know Hindi.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): I shall take only two minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Tomorrow the hon. Member will make his submissions. It is now five o'clock. The House is proceeding wtih the other item of business.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): The point of order should be heard.

شری - اے - ایم طارق : میں نے سوال پوچھا تھا -

"Whether it is a fact that passengers going to Madras had to face a lot of difficulties to get the reservation done in the Madras-bound trains during May, 1960;"

جو جواب مجھے ملا تھا وہ یہ ہے -

"Due to unprecedented rush of South-bound passenger traffic during May this year, there was a heavy demand for reservation, causing some inconvenience to passengers."

اس سلسلہ میں مجھے یہ کہنا ہے کہ میں نے خود وہاں لوگوں کو ۳۶-۳۶ گھنٹے قطار باندھے کھڑا دیکھا ہے - یہ حقیقت ہے کہ وہ تین تین دن وہاں کھڑے رہے صرف اس لئے کہ رجرویشن مل جائے - اور مجھے انتہائی افسوس ہے کہ جہاں تک ریلوے کا تعلق ہے وہ اس بارے میں بالکل نا کام ہے - انہوں نے کسی قسم کی سہولیت لوگوں کو رزرویشن کے بارے میں بہم نہیں پہنچائی ہے -

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I submit, Sir, that when Shri A. M. Tariq started again in English, we thought he will continue like that. He is speaking in Hindi.

Mr. Chairman: We cannot compel any hon. Member to speak in English.

Shri Warior: Not force him. We only request him to speak in English.

Shri A. M. Tariq: When they speak in English, I never force them to speak in Hindi.

[Shri A. M. Tariq]

ریلوے منسٹر (شری جگجیون رام):
آپ انگریزی میں بولیں - وہ ہندی نہیں سمجھتے -

شری اے - ایم - طارق : جہاں تک سمجھنے کا تعلق ہے - ہمارے وزیر کوئی زبان نہیں سمجھتے چاہے وہ انگریزی ہو یا ہندی ہو - اس سلسلہ میں میں حکومت سے اور اپنے وزیر شری جگجیون بابو سے بھی توقع رکھوں گا کہ وہ ساوتھ انڈیا جانے والے لوگوں کو اس قسم کی سہولیت بہم پہنچائیں گے -

فی لکس ٹرین کے بارے میں مجھے یہ کہنا ہے کہ جب یہ ٹرین دلی سے چلتی ہے تو اس میں سامان بوک کرانے کا کوئی خاص انتظام نہیں ہے - جب یہ گاڑی مدراس پہنچتی ہے تو وہاں پر لوگوں کو سامان لینے میں کافی وقت لگتا ہے جس سے لوگوں کو پریشانی ہوتی ہے - اس سلسلہ میں میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دلی میں سامان لینے میں لوگوں کو سہولت بہم پہنچائی جائے - اور جب یہ ٹرین مدراس پہنچ جائے تو ایسا انتظام ہونا چاہئے کہ لوگوں کو اپنا سامان بہت جلد مل جائے -

دوسری میری درخواست یہ ہے کہ جو ٹرینیں ساوتھ انڈیا کو جاتی ہیں ان میں پانی کے اسٹوریج کی کافی گنجائش ہونی چاہئے - ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ مدراس جتنی ٹرینیں جاتی ہیں

گو کہ میں ساوتھ انڈیا کو کبھی کبھی ہی جاتا ہوں - لیکن جب بھی میں گیا تو مجھے احساس ہوا کہ جتنی گاڑیاں ساوتھ کی طرف جاتی ہیں ان میں ایک تو بہت رش ہوتا ہے اور دوسرے ان گاڑیوں میں کھانے پینے کا کوئی خاص انتظام نہ ہوتا - حکومت جانتی ہے کہ ساوتھ کو جانے میں چار پانچ دن لگتے ہیں اور ہر سال مئی کے مہینے میں جب کہ بچوں کے اسکول بند ہوتے ہیں تو بہت سے لوگ صرف اس وقت کا فائدہ اٹھا کر چھٹیاں گزارنے کے لئے ساوتھ جاتے ہیں - جب حکومت یہ دیکھتی ہے کہ بہت سے لوگ صرف ایک تیرھ مہینے کے لئے جا رہے ہیں تو حکومت پر یہ فرض آئد ہوتا ہے کہ وہ ان لوگوں کو - چاہے وہ سرکاری ملازم ہوں - یا بزنیس مین ہوں - یا عام ٹیکس پیئر ہوں - بانڈڈ ریلیف دے - ایسا نہ ہو جیسا کہ اس سال ہوا کہ لوگوں کو ایک ایک دن اور ایک ایک رات اسٹیشن پر کھو مین کھڑا رہنا پڑا - اور فیملی ممبرس کو ایک ایک کرکے ٹکٹ لینے جانا پڑا - اور ریلوے اسٹیشن پر ان کو پانی پلانے کا یا اور آرام پہنچانے کا کوئی انتظام نہیں تھا - کئی دفعہ ایسا ہوا کہ ایک آدمی تمام رات اور تمام دن وہاں کھڑا رہا - اور صبح اسے ٹکٹ نہیں ملا -

جی - ٹی - کے لئے ایسا نہ کیا جا سکے تو دوسری ٹرینس اس عرصے میں چلائی جائیں تاکہ جو لوگ مدراس سے دفتروں کے لئے آنا چاہتے ہیں یا جو چھٹیاں گزارنے کے لئے مدراس جانا چاہتے ہیں - ان کو سہولیت ہو -

اس کے علاوہ میں یہ بھی درخواست کروں گا کہ دلی ناگپور ایکس پریس کے ساتھ بھوپال - ناگپور - حیدرآباد - کے لئے جو کوچیز لگائی جاتی ہیں - ان کو علیحدہ رکھا جائے اور ان کے بدلے مدراس کے لئے کوچیز لگائی جائیں تاکہ جو لوگ مدراس جاتے ہیں ان کو سہولیت ملے - ان ٹرینس کے لئے آپ کو اسپیشل سرویس رن کرنے کا انتظام کرنا چاہئے تاکہ لوگوں کو فائدہ ہو اور ان کو آرام ملے -

اب اس میں کوئی لمبی بحث کرنے کی گنجائش نہیں ہے - صرف ایک التجا ہے کہ ان دو مہینوں میں جب یہاں کے لوگ چھٹیوں پر جاتے ہیں تو انہیں سہولیت دی جائے اور خاص طور پر جیسے کہ اس سال ہوا ہے کہ لوگوں کو ۲۴ - ۲۴ گھنٹے کھو میں کھڑے ہونا پڑا ہے وہ دقت ان کو پھر پیش نہ آئے اور اس بارے میں لوگوں کو کوئی خاص قسم کی سہولیت دی جائے -]

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): I heartily agree with what Shri A. M. Tariq has placed before the House. It

ان میں پانی کی دقت ہوتی ہے - پہلے کے پانی کی دقت ہوتی ہے اور باتھ روم میں بھی بہت کم پانی ملتا ہے جس سے بدبو پھیلتی ہے اور لوگوں کو کافی تکلیف ہوتی ہے -

تیسری بات مجھے یہ کہنی ہے کہ جو ٹرینیں مدراس کی طرف جاتی ہیں چاہے وہ جی - ٹی - ہو یا قی لکس ہو یا جنتا ہو - ان ٹرینوں میں جتنے لوگ سفر کرتے ہیں ان کے لئے کیٹرنگ کار میں بیٹھ کر کھانے کا انتظام نہیں ہوتا اور لوگوں کو ایک ایک دو دو گھنٹے کھو میں کھڑا رہنا پڑتا ہے - اور مجھے نہایت افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ کھانا جہاں ملتا ہے اسی کے ساتھ کھانا کھانے کی جگہ ہے جو کہ نہایت گندی ہوتی ہے - اور ٹہال اتنے صاف نہیں ہوتے جتنی کہ ہمیں جگجیون رام بابو سے توقع تھی - وہ خود کافی نفاست پسند ہیں اور اس میں شک نہیں کہ انہوں نے ریلوے میں نفاست لانے کی کوشش کی لیکن وہ نفاست عام لوگوں تک نہیں پہنچ پائی ہے - ہم امید کرتے ہیں کہ وہ اس نفاست کو عام لوگوں تک پہنچانے کا انتظام کریں گے -

ایک اور بات مجھے عرض کرنی ہے- جی - ٹی - جو کہ دلی سے مدراس کو ۱۵ اپریل اور ۳۱ مارچ کے بیچ چلتی ہے - اور جو مدراس اور دلی کے بیچ ۱۵ جون سے ۳۱ جولائی تک چلتی ہے - اس کے اسپیشل رن ہونے چاہیئے - اگر

[Shri Narasimhan]

is well-known that extremes meet. He has spoken from the point of view of distant north, and I am speaking from the point of view of distant south. Both of us meet in this matter very heartily. The difficulties which he is facing when he starts from Delhi and reaches Madras are the same as what I and many others who travel from the south to the north meet with. The difficulties are common and are keenly felt.

Therefore, I do wish that Government should apply their mind to this matter. No doubt, one of the major difficulties will be the line capacity. Therefore, there must be some alternative routes for linking the north with the south. A fundamental approach will certainly solve the problem better.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The passenger traffic obtaining from New Delhi or Delhi to destinations up to and beyond Madras has increased considerably, and there is a necessity for the introduction of an additional express train. But the hon. Minister has stated that there is lack of line capacity and other things, and, therefore, that could not be arranged. But what we find is that sometimes when they want to run an extra train, they get line capacity. When they want to run a *de luxe* train, they somehow get extra line capacity.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: They cut out some goods trains.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The *de luxe* train runs bi-weekly; then line capacity becomes available for that. So, it appears that the question of line capacity does not come in on certain days. Therefore, on the days on which there is no *de luxe* train, an additional express train should be run between New Delhi and Madras. In case, it is not possible to run a through train up to Madras, the Railway Board should think of the feasibility of running a direct express train at least between New Delhi and Hyderabad so that the passengers proceeding to Hyderabad and for stations in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore *via* Hyderabad, Dornachalam and Guntakal can be facilitated.

In regard to the second class, the Railway Board has decided, and the Minister has also stated on several occasions, that they will progressively try to withdraw the second class from the railways. I do not find any reason for running a second class compartment between New Delhi and Madras and for stations beyond that.

So far as the G.T. Express is concerned, one is not assured of a sleeping accommodation in the second class. If second class is withdrawn, and instead of that, a sleeping coach is attached, it will give a good amenity for the passengers.

I want the hon. Minister also to consider one other aspect. I am told that during the last three or four years, a sum of Rs. 20 crores has been spent on this stretch of 1,300 miles for changing the interlocking system. Changing the interlocking system means increasing the section capacity. With all this huge expenditure, may I know if additional line capacity has not yet been created for running an extra train between Madras and New Delhi and back, which could start in the morning? That will be a great relief to the passengers, because passenger traffic on this section has increased by a little more than fifty per cent. during the course of these two Plan periods.

Shri Warior: I want to bring one point to the notice of the Minister. The dining car from Madras to Delhi is detached at Bina or some other intermediate station at midnight. This creates difficulty not only for the passengers but also for the catering staff.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The train is already too long. The engine cannot pull on.

Shri Narasimhan: But we cannot pull on without food.

Shri Warior: The engine may not pull on, but the passengers cannot pull on. We were told that this dining car could be extended to Delhi. There is no harm in extending it. We do not mind the dining car going from Delhi to Madras being detached at Kazipet, because early in the morning, we reach Vijayawada and we can have tea and other things. At the other places on the way, the food is very good, much better than the food given in the dining car from Delhi.

There is another difficulty. After Bhopal, the collecting is made by staff on the running train. I am told that there were accidents also on account of this. These people have to travel on the footboard collecting the trays. That is a very great difficulty. Not only that. We have also to keep awake until the boy comes and takes away the tray. All these difficulties can be avoided if the dining car could be made to proceed to Delhi.

There is another thing. We are told that good tea is always available at Agra. First of all, we do not know whether what is served is tea or coffee. We were also told that we would get some breakfast in Agra. But when we got out at Agra—so many of our friends also had noted this—the *iddlis* that were served were full of flies. We thought that the *iddlis* were pasted with *kishmish*, but when they flew away, we knew they were flies, black flies—and big flies at that.

So we could not take anything there. Invariably the G.T. reaches Delhi late. So by the time we reach Delhi, it is 10 O'clock in the morning and we are without even our morning tea.

These things must be looked into. This is a long distance journey, 1,300 miles from Delhi to Madras. It is not an easy joke. We spend 48 hours in the train. So, I hope the Minister will be kind enough to look into these matters sympathetically. It is not only first-class passengers who are travelling; there are so many third class passengers who are the most loyal servants of the Government. So something should be done to improve matters.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I would only like to add one point. I would appeal to the Railway Minister to see if he cannot reduce the time taken in the journey. The long time taken creates difficulty specially for those of us who come from the West Coast. From here, we go to Madras. Then sometimes we miss the Mangalore Mail and we have to spend one day at Madras. So it takes four days to go to my place from here. Think of this situation. I spend practically one month in the year in the train itself.

We have no railway line from Bombay to Mangalore. So the distance which we have to cover is much longer. I would appeal to the Minister to see whether he cannot reduce the time taken, because this is a very vital line which runs not only to Tamil Nad but to the West Coast—the Kerala and Mangalore areas. The distance from Madras to Mangalore is more than the distance from Madras to Cape Comorin. So I have to go from one end to the other.

Shri Warior: You join us (*Interruptions*).

Shri Achar: That is another aspect of it.

I am really very thankful to Shri A. M. Tariq for what he said. I do not know what he said. All the same, I know that he has said something in our favour. I am happy to see that there are some advocates in the north to plead the cause of people in the south. I once again thank Shri A. M. Tariq.

Shri Thimmaiah: About reduction of time, may I submit, Sir, that there is a lot of margin of time for the train? While going to Madras, the train takes about 3 hours from Gudur to Madras. It can be reduced; it is only 84 miles. While coming from Madras, it takes only 2 hours and 15 minutes. While going to Madras also it may take the same time.

Shri Gulam Mohideen (Dindigul): Just like the Deluxe train that runs two days a week, a similar train may be made to run and the inconvenience to passengers may be removed. The speed of the G.T. Express may also be increased as has been pointed out by some of our friends; and the time may be reduced.

Regarding catering, I think the present railway arrangement is somewhat better than it was before. I think our hon. friends will see the economic waste and not insist on running the coach from Bina to Delhi.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to the hon. Members for giving various suggestions.

An Hon. Member: Reply in Tamil to Shri Tariq.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Even then I can make out.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know whether the Chair will permit me.

Shri A. M. Tariq: It may be difficult for the Chair; but I will make it out.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In his speech, Shri Tariq has made certain sweeping remarks about the G.T. Express and the food being not wholesome, that there was no water and the coaches were all dirty.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I never said that.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is my understanding of your Urdu.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I said that there is not enough water; that the storage was not enough for this train which runs from Delhi to Madras. I said that the kitchen is dirty and about food, that you could improve upon that.

Shri Thimmaiah: Shri Tariq is not a regular traveller in the G.T. Express.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The normal service to the South is the G.T. Express and the Janata which go daily. Then there is also the bi-weekly Deluxe train.

My friend was complaining about the lack of amenities or facilities for passengers going south during the summer vacation. I have given detailed answers to several supplementary questions which were put by him and others in this House on the paucity of amenities. We did anticipate a rush; but the rush was unexpectedly so great that we could not manage it. It was 50 per cent more than what it was last year. We are well aware that among the lines where the passenger traffic has increased, this is one—the Delhi-Madras line; and the other is from Madras to Calcutta. We have been trying to increase the capacity during the summer vacation. During this summer vacation, on 6 occasions we attached an extra coach to the normal G.T. Express. Then, again, we ran 5 special trains and one special train purely for third class passengers. In the up direction from Madras, we ran 4 specials, two in May and two in July.

On the Bombay sector also we have run between the 7th April and the 15th June, 20 special trains each way—in all 40 trains. This is how we have been trying to meet the traffic from Bombay to Cochin. We have been trying our utmost to meet the increasing traffic. As I submitted before—and I wish to submit again—the traffic was unexpectedly large and we could not cope with it.

My hon. friend said that they were waiting in queues and all that. It might have been true. Better improvements will be thought of. Next year, perhaps, we might even an-ence earlier as to the number of trains that will be run so that students or parents may time the departure in such a way that there is the least inconvenience to the passengers.

17.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

With regard to food, some suggestions have been made and Shri Warior said that the dining car should run up to Delhi. This has been considered in great detail. He conceded that he does not mind the cutting of the dining car at Kazipet because from Vijayawada to Madras there are a number of places where they could have the best meals or tiffin. There is no difficulty about that. Now, with regard to the movement here, we have to meet the requirements of Bhopal, which is the capital of a State. We have to provide a sectional coach to Bhopal and we cannot increase the capacity of the train; it is already full. The engine has got a limited pulling capacity and beyond that we cannot load. In order to give a section coach to Bhopal....

Shri A. M. Tariq: Is it somewhere in the South?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I refer to Bhopal—capital of Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker: It is really Bhupal; originally it was Bhupal.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is spelled as BHOPAL and not as BOOPAL There is only one O. I was saying that we had to cut out this dining car at Bhopal. After all, what is the use of a dining car for an overnight journey? We have provided alternative arrangements both at Agra and Mathura; they are departmentalised. For the information of the House I can say there are South Indian cooks and whatever delicious dishes of the south they like they are available both at Mathura and Agra.

Shri Warior: I gave a description of the South Indian food there.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rae Bareli): What about *idly* and *dosa*?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They are available—as a matter of fact, *sambhar, chutni* and everything.

Now, the hon. Member, Shri Warior complained about the quality of coffee and he said that he did not know whether it was tea or coffee. The blame is not on the coffee but perhaps with my hon. friend's taste, if he is not able to distinguish between the two.

Shri Warior: We do not know what is coffee and what is tea? That is too much.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): Are they run by contractors?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Agra and Mathura are departmentalised recently. We are having very good sales. Oftentimes I go and I check the complaint book and I find that there have been no complaints at all.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Are the cooks South Indians?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes..... (*Interruptions*). The hon. Members are entitled to go and inspect. Wherever I get down, if there is departmental catering, I go into the refreshment room and look into the complaint book to see what is the latest complaint. I also feel hungry.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Can you cook yourself?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I can.

Mr. Speaker: All caterers know the hon. Minister.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: For the information of the House, I may say that I go in mufti. I put on a kurtha and a dhoti and go like anybody else—*in cognito*.... (*Interruptions*).

Now, as regards the paucity of water, I think perhaps my hon. friend was travelling in summer. After all the Delhi-Madras line is the longest on the Indian railways—1,361 miles. It

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

runs through different parts of the country. In certain parts there is plenty of water while certain parts are very dry and it is very difficult to get water. Perhaps he passed through certain territories where there was paucity of water. Sometimes, as you are well aware, we are not able to get water even for our own locos. That was the situation last summer in Jodhpur. We take water in water tanks and distribute it.

Mr. Speaker: How do all these arise in this?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Every point was raised.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. This is only regarding reservation in south-bound trains.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Reservation has been the least discussed point in this debate.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): The main point is, they are putting an extra coach at the last minute.

Mr. Speaker: How does *idli-dosa* come into the picture?

Shri Basappa: If at an earlier stage they can have some little planning, see how much reservation is there and then add the required number of coaches it will ease the situation.

Mr. Speaker: Very often hon. Members would have felt that whenever somebody goes and asks for reservation he is told that all the seats have been booked whereas in the last minute it is always possible to get a seat. That happens in Madras, Bombay and other starting points. Nobody has been able to tackle this problem. If the man concerned knows you you are denied a seat, but if he does not know who you are you can always get a seat. That is what is happening day in and day out. How is this to be checked? Idli and dosa won't disappear, but what about this?

Shri Thimmaiah: There may be some bogus reservations.

Mr. Speaker: It appears there is some arrangement by which somebody gets the seats reserved ten days in advance. We have got to know what exactly is happening. This much is clear that if you take the ticket inspector or the reservation man aside you can get a seat.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think that happens.

Mr. Speaker: How can I give personal experience?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: You cannot give your personal experience, nor can I. But I have heard a lot of complaints. What I did last year was this. In the first place, every day a chart is displayed on which all the reservations are shown.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: That is not done now.

Mr. Speaker: Investigation should be made with regard to cancellations.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Last year I told the General Managers that when reservations are made let some high officers look into the lists and write a letter to the persons with a reply card asking whether they have actually reserved such and such seats for such and such date or not. It has produced some results, because in one or two instances the reply that we got was that they do not know anything about the reservation. This has produced some effect and the complaint that I was receiving about *golmal* in reservation is not forthcoming in Delhi. I am trying to introduce this in other cosmopolitan cities also, but if any hon. Member gives any specific complaint I will see to it. I shall welcome suggestions, Sir, from hon. Members as to what further measures I should take to tighten this up so that there is no chance of misuse in this.

Shri Palaniyandy: These things happen to a great extent in Bombay.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Is it not true that the Divisional Superintendents usually keep a quota of seats for themselves to be given at their discretion which usually upsets all the reservations?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is the H.O.R. quota.

Mr. Speaker: As in the case of aeroplanes where they reserve two seats for Government they keep here also. That is not touched. It is the non-quota that is interfered with. They put all bogus names—Krishnaswamy, Govindswamy etc.—and reserve seats.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: It is in the non-quota, as you say, that the thing exactly takes place.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I submit, Sir, that even hon. Members when they cancel their tours do not intimate their cancellations.

Shri Narasimhan: How does it come in here?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is how vacancies arise.

Shri Narasimhan: Sir, I do not like hon. Members being quoted unless specific instances are mentioned.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are specific instances.

Shri Narasimhan: You can deal with them, rather than bring it up here.

Shri Thimmaiah: Even Ministers do not intimate their cancellations.

Mr. Speaker: It is open to hon. Members to bring particular matters to the notice of the Minister. I would request hon. Ministers never to refer to any conduct of hon. Members. Hon. Members come here and represent public grievances. They themselves do so. It is easy to say one thing and it is easy to reply to that also. But all this has got a bad effect. Those people who are elsewhere will say: "Oh, the Minister himself accuses hon. Members. They do not agree".

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That was not the intention with which I said it.

Mr. Speaker: I know that is not the intention, but it will have the effect.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It may be a fact.

Mr. Speaker: May be. There are about 500 Members, and there are 400 millions. The population is 400 million. Hon. Members have got the privilege to go and make representations. I would request all Ministers never to refer to the conduct of any hon. Member. Hon. Members also will not make references to the conduct of Ministers; if they do so, they will have to keep out of the House.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I did not mean any such thing in my remarks.

Mr. Speaker: Even to say that an hon. Member does not know how to distinguish between coffee and tea is not all right. I am rather surprised at such remarks. Hon. Members must feel that they are holding very high positions in this country. If the Minister makes light of an hon. Member and in return the hon. Member makes light of the Minister, we would not command any respect in this country, and we cannot rule this country at all. Therefore, hon. Ministers will be slightly more guarded. I am not saying so about everything, or everyone. This remark was rather bad: that he cannot make a difference between tea and coffee. Tomorrow, every caterer will say, "I know all Members of Parliament; not one of them can know the difference between tea and coffee"!

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As a matter of fact, with regard to the reservation, I checked it up at Madras, because I heard a number of complaints and I found that . . .

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Let him say sorry.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I did not mean any offence in respect of hon. Members,—I apologised—and . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Nobody will ever feel that Shri Ramaswamy is capable of an offence!

Shri Feroze Gandhi: After all you have said, at least the Minister can say that he did not mean it and say 'sorry' for it. After all, 40 lakhs of people travel every day and 700 Members cannot upset the railways.

Shri Warior: Actually, I and Shri Kumaran, an hon. Member of this House had been coming from Madras. He ordered tea and when the tea was taken, it was seen that it was neither coffee nor tea. It was commented upon by my hon. friend in my presence. I just remembered it and put it to the Minister. Whether he can rectify it or not is another question. But that is what had happened.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: When did it happen?

Shri Warior: In Agra. We have not noted when it happened.

Mr. Speaker: Did it happen when he came to attend this session of Lok Sabha?

Shri Warior: No.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Previously, catering at Agra was under the contract system. We have recently departmentalised it. Therefore, I wanted to know when it happened.

Shri Warior: May be it was a contract. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members also must bear in mind that in northern India they do not know how to prepare coffee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I object to that!

Shri Feroze Gandhi: We strongly take objection to your remark.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think the Chair is not fair to the North Indians.

Mr. Speaker: I meant good coffee. I only wanted to defend those persons that gave something which could neither be coffee nor tea, because they do not prepare as good coffee as they prepare good tea.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will check up to see whether we have a Tamilian cook or not. If there is none, I shall try to have one!

Shri Feroze Gandhi: We shall invite you to take coffee with us.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Shri Vittal Rao made a few suggestions. He said that when the *de luxe* train can be run on certain days, why it could not be made a normal feature and be run every day. The whole thing has been so arranged that we have got to adjust the goods trains passing on the line on those days. My hon. friend said: "If you can run a special train on occasions such as summer vacation, why not it be made a normal feature"? We run special trains at the sacrifice of goods trains. We have to cut out some trains because of want of capacity. It cannot be a normal feature. We cannot cut out goods trains every day in order to provide for special trains. But it is not to argue that we should not meet the requirements of the public. We shall certainly take into consideration what the needs will be. We have taken a lesson from the difficulties in operation this year. We shall see how far we can accommodate the increasing traffic and to see that there is the least amount of inconvenience to passengers in this connection.

Shri Thimmaiah: In the *de luxe* train, there is air-conditioned third and non-air-conditioned third class, but there is no non-air-conditioned first class. Either they should cancel the air-conditioned first class or introduce some first class compartments which

are not air-conditioned, so that it will be useful to Members. As it is, if I start today, I reach Mysore after three days.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We shall consider the suggestion.

17.42 hrs.

COMMITTEES ON THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Mr. Speaker: I want to make an announcement to the House, though the House is thin. Hon. Members are aware that last time when the second Five Year Plan was placed before the House in advance, I appointed four committees of the House. I appointed a sub-committee of the Business Advisory Committee to divide the subjects dealt with in the Plan and put them into four groups. I requested hon. Members to intimate to me or to the office the groups in which they want to serve, in the order of their preference—1, 2, 3 and so on,—so that I might assign all Members to one or other of those groups. Sometimes there was overlapping last time.

Now I intend constituting similar groups for considering the third Five Year Plan. The first meeting of these groups will be held on the 9th. Thereafter, as soon as the House meets next time, they will go on meeting from day to day. Tomorrow is 7th. I would request hon. Members to intimate to me before the 8th their order of preference, so that I might announce the committees and they may have a sitting on the 9th. A bulletin will issue.

The names of these committees and the subjects tentatively are: Committee A—Policy, Resources and Allocations. These groups were made last time and with suitable modifications, they have been introduced here. Committee B—Industry, Power and Transport. Committee C—Agriculture and Rural Economy. Committee D—Social Services, Technical Man-power and Scientific Research. If a large number of people want to serve in Committee D, I would like to divide it into Committees D and E. Committee D—Social Services and Committee E—Technical Man-power and Scientific Research.

There may be four or five groups. Hon. Members will kindly write to the office the groups in which they will serve in the order of their preference —1, 2, 3 and so on. If they want to serve on more than one committee, I will make it convenient. The sittings will be held differently and on different dates, so that they can attend them.

After the names are received, I will appoint the Chairmen. The proceedings of the committees will be placed in the Parliament Library, as was done last time. The committee will send abstracts of the proceedings to the House for its consideration later on.

The details will be published in the bulletin. I hope and trust that a large number of Members will take interest and send their names to the Secretary. Also, last time the committees were composed of Members from both Houses. I shall also send a request to the other House that they may similarly suggest names for inclusion in one or the other of the committees.

17.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 7, 1960/Bhadra 16, 1882 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, September 6, 1960/Bhadra 15, 1882 (Saka)*]

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1119	Radio-phone links along pipeline	7142–43
1120	Copper, Zinc and Lead deposits in Rajasthan	7143–44
1121	Theft in I. A. F. station, Poona	7144
1122	Indian team to Rome Olympics	7144–45
1123	Supply of coal to India Ceramics Ltd., Nellore	7145–46
1124	Reservation for S. C. and S. T. in educational institutions	7146–47
1125	Hindi in Delhi Administration	7148
1126	Extension of Bombay Beggars Act, to Delhi	7148
1127	D.L.F. loan to India	7149
1128	All India Scientific service	7149
1129	Drilling operations	7149–50
1130	Clay washing plant, Neyveli	7150–51
1131	Steel re-rolling mill in Kerala	7151

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1132	Shuddha Ayurveda Courses in Banaras Hindu University	7151–52
1133	Employment in Public Sector	7152
1134	Petroleum products	7153
1135	Reference of cases to Administrative Vigilance Division	7153–54
1136	Hindi version of annual reports of Ministries	7154–55
1137	Seizure of gold at Dum Dum	7155–56
1138	Violation of foreign Exchange regulations	7156
1139	Elections in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	7156–57
1140	Social Welfare Schemes for Backward Classes	7157
1141	Oil Pipe line factory in Rourkela	7157
1142	Travel quota to Indians going abroad	7158
1143	Machinery for Neyveli fertilizer project	7158–59
1144	Economic Classification of Government budget	7159
1145	Scrap processing Industry	7159 60

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2132	Multi-purpose schools in Maharashtra	7160
2133	Aid to Nepal	7160–63
2134	Playing of cards in Government buildings	7163
2135	Tobacco crop in Kangra	7163—65
2136	Financial aid to Political Sufferers in Delhi	7165
2137	Untouchability (offences) Act	7165
2138	Gazipur opium factory	7166
2139	Abduction cases in Delhi	7166
2140	Development of Urdu in Delhi	7167
2141	Balika Ashram near Simla	7167
2142	Cases under Arms Act in Himachal Pradesh	7167–68
2143	Three Year Degree Course in Punjab	7168
2144	Salary scales of college teachers	7168–69
2145	Development of education in Laccadives	7169
2146	Output of steel	7169
2147	Manipuri dance	7169
2148	Primary schools in Delhi	7170
2149	Tobacco cultivation in Punjab	7170–71
2150	Law and order in University campus of Delhi	7172
2151	D.P.s in Andamans	7172
2152	Pakistanis in India	7173
2153	Law relating to hire-purchase	7173
2154	Financial Rules and Accounting Procedure	7174
2155	Rehabilitation of released prisoners	7174
2156	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	7174–75
2157	Collaboration between National Laboratories and Universities	7175
2158	Utilization of ex-servicemen in Industries	7176
2159	Jyoti Project at Ferozepur	7176
2160	National Youth centre in New Delhi	7176–77
2161	Jail Manual	7177
2162	House of Mirza Ghalib in Delhi	7177–78
2163	National Theatre, Delhi	7178
2164	Tools and Instruments designing institute	7178
2165	Foreigners in India	7178–79
2166	Foreigners in Armed Forces	7179—81
2167	Engineers sent abroad	7181–82
2168	Khampas in Himachal Pradesh	7182–83
2169	Border areas in Himachal Pradesh	7183–84
2170	Harijan families in Tripura	6184
2171	Black market in iron and steel in Delhi	7184–85
2172	Iron and steel for Small Scale Industries in Rajasthan	7185-86
2173	Excise Duty on Khandsari sugar in U.P.	7186

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2174	Geological survey in Punjab	7186–87
2175	Production of coking Punjab coal	7187–88
2176	Welfare Schemes for Backward classes	7188
2177	Shifting of A.G. office from Simla to Chandigarh	7188–89
2178	Opium smuggling in Madhya Pradesh	7189
2179	Scholarships for training in Russian dance and music	7190
2180	Open air theatres	7190–91a
2181	Malayalam newspaper receiving Foreign aid	7191
2182	Committee for Administrative efficiency in Central Excise Department	7191–92
2183	Puppet shows	7192
2184	Afghan Nationals in India	7192
2185	Allotment of land in the Andamans	7192–93
2186	Pig iron supply to Madras and Mysore States	7193–94
2187	Archaeological finds in Bulandshahr	7194
2188	Indian Council for Cultural Relations	7194–95
2189	Himachal Pradesh Administration	7195
2190	H.P. students for Higher education at Home and abroad	7195–96
2191	Schools in Himachal Pradesh	7196
2192	U.K. loans to India	7197
2193	U.K. technical assistance to India	7197
2194	Nagari Pracharini Sabha Endowment Trust	7198
2195	Office of Superintendent for Muslim Epigraphy	7198
2196	Sale of Copra and Betelnuts in Calcutta	7198–99
2197	Taccavi loans in the Andamans	7199–7200
2198	Andaman Islands	7200
2199	Export of Copra and betelnuts from the Andamans	7200–01
2200	Violation of foreign exchange rules	7201–02
2201	Alleged assault of a Delhi Social worker	7202
2202	Chinese nationals in India	7202–03
2203	Import of petroleum products from U. S. S. R.	7203–04
2204	Land for Kalkaji Jhuggy dwellers	7204
2205	Export of steel billets to Pakistan	7204–05
2206	S. C. and S. T. candidates	7205
2207	Ex-servicemen	7206
2208	Service Rules for employees in Himachal Pradesh	7206–07
2209	Report of the Backward classes Commission	7207
2210	International Sports Meet of School students	7208
2211	Indebtedness of Government employees	7208
2212	Painting school for the deaf	7209
2213	Hindi assistants	7209–10
2214	Hindi Assistants	7210
2215	Assistant's Grade Examination	7210–11
2216	Deposits in foreign banks	7211–12
2217	Census of Harijan sub-castes	7212–13
2218	Demand and supply of iron sheets for Madras	7213
2219	Steel allotment to Madras	7214
2220	Scheduled Caste students in Tripura	7214–15
2221	Displaced Bengalis in Tripura	7215
2222	Accounts in foreign countries	7215–16
2223	Central Government Employees' strike	7216–17
2224	Assistant Superintendents' Examination.	7217–18
2225	Report of Indian Everest Expedition	7218–19

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2226	Working Group on education problems in Delhi	7219
2227	Excise Duty on Tobacco	7219—21
2228	Indigenous tobacco	7221
2229	Poppy cultivation	7221–22
2230	Indian teams to Rome Olympics	7222
2231	Unauthorised traffic of Potassium Cynide	7222–23
2232	Hindi Assistants	7223
2233	Hindi Assistants	7223–24
2234	S.C. and S.T. in Government and Public Undertakings	7224–25
2235	Refugees from Assam	7225–26
2236	Iron ore in U.P.	7226–27
2237	Red Fort, Delhi	7227
2238	Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward class students	7227–28
2239	Indian students going abroad	7228
2240	Training in Audio-Visual Education in New Delhi	7228–29
2241	Scholarships for college education in Himachal Pradesh	7229
2242	Patel Craft and High School, Sarai Rohilla Delhi	7229–30
2243	Engineering students in Delhi Polytechnic	7230–31
2244	Primary School Teachers in Delhi	7231–32
2245	Naga hostiles	7232

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . 7233-34

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Narayanankutty Menon regarding retrenchment of technical personnel of Indo-Stanvac Project.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . 7234, 7236–37

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(i) G.S.R. No. 945 dated the 20th August, 1960 making certain amendments to the All India services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules 1958.

(ii) G.S.R. Nos. 980 and 981 dated the 27th August, 1960 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(2) A copy of Resolution No. A.E. Ind.1 (90)/60 dated the 6th September, 1960, containing the Government of India's decisions on the recommendations made by the *ad hoc* Committee set up to enquire into the Automobile Industry.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 7237—41

Shrimati Illa Palchoudhuri called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the damage caused by the earthquake which rocked Delhi and other surrounding areas on the night of the 27th August, 1960.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant) made a statement in regard thereto.

BILLS INTRODUCED . 7241

(1) The Preference Shares Rgulation of Dividends Bill, 1960.

(2) Indian Post Office Amendment) Bill, 1960

BILLS PASSED . 7241—62, 7264—7350

(i) Further discussion on the motion to consider the Drugs (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, was concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(ii) The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra) moved that the Customs

COLUMNS

BILLS PASSED—*contd.*

Duties and Cesses Conversion to Metric Units) Bill be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(iii) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved that the Banking Companies (Second Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . 7350—57

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) moved that the Delhi Primary Education Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION . . . . 7357—81

Shri A.M. Tariq raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 5th August, 1960 to Starred Question No. 163 regarding reservation in Sourth bond trains.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) replied to the debate.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: COMMITTEES ON THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN . . 7381-82

The Speaker made an announcement regarding formation of five Committee for considering the Draft Third Five Year Plan.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1960/BHADRA 16, 1882 (SAKA)—

Further consideration of the Delhi Primary Education Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha and passing of the Bill; and consideration of motion re: floods in Orissa.

GMGIPND—LS II—1030(ai) LSD—14-9-60—950.